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Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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CITY ITEMS.

Carvalance's Card Photographs, taken in any weather, in all the various popular styles, singly or by the dozen, at $8 cents each. We guarantee satisfaction. Gallery corner Fifth and Market streets.

Humbug, Humbug.

There are two classes of individuals who are always being humbugged—those whose natural credulity renders them easily humbugged, and those who follow the profession of humbugging themselves. But sufferers from the head, colds, neuralgia, throat or lung difficulties, or diseases of the nervous system, never cry humbug after a fair trial of the Sylvan Orient Hasheesh Inhalatory. Price, $5 cents and $1 per box. Druggists sell it. Buy it and try it.

See the

New York Weekly Magazine. Pittock has it.

To Shoe Merchants.

The entire stock in trade of S. McIntosh, No. 115 Federal street, Allegheny, will be sold by A. Loggate, Assignee, on Wednesday, February 7th, at nine o'clock. The special attention of shoe trade is directed to this stock, which consists of $10,000 worth of first class shoes, unmade stock, leather and other material, all of which will be peremptorily sold in package

Postoffice,

opposite Pittock's.

Many Will Regret

when it is too late, that they did not invest in Powers' Patent Perpetual Broom. There is a pile of money in it for any active, energetic man. If you doubt it call and see J. N. Whidden, No. 76 Fifth street.

Valentines

at Pittock's.

Only One Dollar for the First Tooth,

and 50 cents for each subsequent tooth.—The above is not the way they do business at Dr. Spencer's Mechanical Dental Establishment, No. 354 Penn street, which is the largest and most complete in the United States. Remember, we advertise the Laughing Gas, and give it in all cases free. We make no extra charge for extracting the teeth when we give the gas, but make no charge whatever for extracting the teeth on artificial teeth are ordered. To satisfy you that we do just as we advertise, all you have to do is to consult the undersigned, or call at our offices, and you will see everything just as represented in every respect, not only in regard to the Laughing Gas. Our $10 sets of teeth, artificial eyes, nose, palate, &c., &c. But in addition to our advertisements, which are not borrowed, stolen or stolen, but are written in our office, No. 354 Penn street. The following is but a partial list of persons who have experienced the beneficial effects of Laughing Gas in extracting teeth, without pain, during the last few days: L. M. Cornelius, H. B. Plummer, S. Stevens, T. S. Vandergrift, Mrs. Dr. Wilson, Mrs. Smith, D. R. McCaw, J. Geo. Rippey, James H. Aswe, C. B. Beall, J. W. Cooper, George Welbel, Mrs. Mc Master, Mrs. Julia Smith, Mrs. Richey, Miss Horner, Miss M. Horner, Mrs. Dr. Shaffer, Mrs. Samuel Wheaton, Mrs. Allen Childs, Mrs. M. E. Miller, Mrs. Geo. W. Ridgely, Mrs. J. Baldwin, Miss Fry Bowbottom, Mrs. Chas. McCosh, Miss Mary Robinson, Mrs. J. Hodgson, Mrs. Dr. Wilson, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Ann Jamison, Mrs. Elizabeth Jamison, Miss Jennie Pitcairn, Mrs. John T. Norris, Mrs. Harry Dickey, Miss Sarah A. Jamison, Mrs. Jamison, Mrs. Andrew, Miss Maggie Provelled, Mrs. Hughes.

Serpents

at Pittock's.

Two Cases Piles Cured by Dr. Strick-land's Pile Remedy.—Mr. Glass, of Janesville, Wisconsin, writes for the name to be withheld. Two cases of Piles, that he has been troubled for eight years—an aggravated case of Piles, and his brother was discharged from the army as incurable, (he being quite afflicted with Piles.) Both of these distressing cases were cured with one bottle of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. The recommendation of these gentlemen, besides the daily testimonials received by Dr. Strickland, ought to convince those afflicted with these aggravated chronic cases of Piles are cured by Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. It is sold by Druggists everywhere. R. E. Sellers, agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Valentines

at Pittock's.

$30,000 Worth

of Brushes and Notions, on which the tax has been paid and all just claims of Uncle Sam satisfied, will sold at a small advance on cost, to merchants and others that will give No. 240 Liberty street a call. This is over the half has not been sold.

Skates.

All sizes, selling out cheap at Thompson's

Ice Creepers,

Cord Combs, Marbles, Leather Preservative for boots and shoes, at Thompson's, 240 Liberty street.

At 25 Cents,

Dr shirting muslin. Extra quality, yard wide, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Best Prints,

Newest style, 25c, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Great Bargains

in dress and house-keeping goods, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

I., A. O. V. I. T. C. A. P. O. P. O.

Notice announcement February 10th, '66.

An Elderly

and good natured spinster on being rallied as to her single blessedness, declared that she never yet have time, because I have kept in remembrance the fact that at Pittock's can only be had the cheapest gold pens, pocket books, albums, diaries, &c.

"Here We Are,"

with all the latest publications. Pittock's.

Sophie Gimbert,

Miss Lauder, Carrie Moore, Emilie Melville, Photographs of these ladies and others at Pittock's.

See No. 39 Chimney Corner.

Pittock, opposite Postoffice, will have it February 14.

The Daily Commercial

How the Feninns' Money Has Been Squandered.

Colonel Roberts, one of the Fenian Presidents, delivered an address in Troy, New York, a few days ago, in which he said that he did not come there to quarrel with any one; nor did he ask any one to follow his example. He had come to go with him and strike a blow, not with words, but with the strong right arm, to aid a downtrodden people in Ireland. Many of them might have suffering in dungeons while they were here talking. In Ireland they had been sitting and looking across the water for fleets of armies, until, six months ago, they said they would look no longer, and had accordingly struck a blow. When he joined the order he understood that a blow was soon to be struck by the Fenians in this country. What were they doing? He was told that all cast-off and starved men of influence to talk to the people, and induce them to give money. He was glad that he had been among the latter, because the receipts had been raised from $500 a month, when he took hold of it, to $120,000 now, but he did not wish to be a party to any thing that would follow this with his sword. He believed that a great body of Irishmen were true to the interests of their country, because out of the last number of the Brotherhood in Ireland, only two or three had been found willing to betray their brothers. The speaker here referred to Stevens, the Head Centre in Ireland, who subscribed in a British guinea.

At the mention of this name—a name upon which the whole audience seemed to dote—three rounds of cheers shook the hall ring. The speaker then referred to O'Mahoney's enthusiasm. He said that the amount of money had been most liberal, but it had not been used for Ireland. It has been squandered in New York. Out of it, conventions, such as Cincinnati and Philadelphia conventions, of $40,000 went to Ireland, and of $100,000 received from the 1st of October to the 1st of January, $90,000 had been spent in New York. The statement there was another outfit for bootings and hoolings, and clamorous appeals to "put him out." Some one in the audience seemed out, "Why didn't you take him to the Senate?"

Colonel Roberts—We were not allowed to examine his accounts at the treasury department, and the doors were barred against anything of the kind, but these statements are sworn to under oath.

The Wool Trade.

During the past four weeks some considerable pool has changed hands in Ohio at prices ranging from 62 to 70c, but most of this, if not quite all, has been what may be classed as medium to fine—very little of it being extra, this latter being still held by growers above the figures that buyers are willing to offer. Some days since Eastern manufacturers were in the city looking quietly, we presume, into the prospect of moving more of the Ohio wools. What their conclusions were we are not informed, but we think itself indicates that our wools are wanted. From Licking county we hear of the sale of sundry clips, within the last three weeks, at prices ranging from 67 to 68½c, averaging about 68—and a friend in Jefferson county writes the following: "Wooden hand yet, at narrowing down to the most desirable clips, which are held a trifle higher than buyers were disposed to pay when they recently purchased, twenty cents being the highest paid, and perhaps fifty thousand pounds within a radius of a few miles of the city of Wooster within the past week, a small number of thousands to sell when buyers are willing to pay a little nearer what we think it could be worth.—*Ohio Farmer.*

New York and the War.—The report of the Adjutant General, made to the Legislature of the State of New York, contains the following statement of the amount which have been disbursed through the office:

The total sum disbursed for bounties by the State, from July 17th, 1862, to January 1st, 1865, $35,695,890, as follows:

Amount paid by Col. George Bliss, Jr., ... $8,466,300 00
Amount paid by Col. John D. Van Buren 5,234,370 00
Amount paid by Gen. R. E. Marvin, ... 22,000 00
Total, ... $35,695,890 00

The amount reimbursed during the last year to the several counties, under the act passed last winter, for moneys advanced for bounties, &c., $3,665,570 18. From information received, it is estimated that the local authorities have expended for bounties, during the year 1865, about $6,000,000. The total number of men furnished by the State is about five hundred thousand.

"As Good as They Make."—Frederick Douglass, smarting at speech the other evening in Brooklyn, was induced to consider the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and some of his recent utterances affecting the rights of negroes. "I do not find fault with Mr. Beecher," said Fred, "though I do not agree with him. I remember that, not many years ago, he declared that, if he could abolish slavery on the instant, by availing twenty-five years, could have it, he declared that it overthrow would wholly redound to the glory of the Christian Church, he would prefer the latter. I presume he was entirely sincere in this utterance; and yet if were a Maryland slaveholder, and Mr. Beecher were my slave, and I had a rawhide, I could take this opinion out of him in less than half an hour."

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

Allegheny Valley Railroad Bill Passed.

Sale of Liquors in Allegheny County.

The Selection of Jurors in Fayette County.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 2, 1866.

SENATE.—Messrs. Bigham, Graham and Latta presented petitions of citizens of Pittsburgh, asking for the restoration of the charter of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

Mr. Graham, a petition from Saint Paul's Orphan Asylum of Pittsburgh, asking for an appropriation.

Mr. Bigham reported from Judiciary local, as committed, an act fixing the terms of courts in Allegheny county, and regulating the proceedings in the same.

Also, from the same, as committed, an act amending the buying and receiving of scrap iron and other metal from minors in Allegheny county.

Mr. Graham, from the Committee on Vice and Immorality, an act regulating the granting of licenses to eating houses, and punishing the unlicensed sale of liquors in Allegheny county, as committed.

Mr. Bigham read in place an act to exempt the hall of the Turners' Association of Pittsburgh from taxation.

Mr. McConaughey moved that John Burns, of Gettysburg, be appointed an additional doorkeeper of the Senate. Agreed to.

Bills were passed finally, as follows: Act authorizing the Allegheny Valley Railroad to borrow money; incorporating the Short Line Railroad Company.

The act for the better and more impartial selection of jurors in Fayette county was considered in Committee of the Whole. An amendment was offered to make a general law on the subject. The bill was postponed.

Adjourned until Tuesday at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE.—Mr. Gnss read in place from manufacturers, engineers and business men of Allegheny county to restore the charter of the Connellsville Railroad.

Mr. Meehling, a petition for a ferry at Parker's landing, on the Allegheny River.

The Senate bill allowing the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company to borrow money and make the number of Directors seven passed finally.

Adjourned until Monday evening.

STATE ITEMS.

Colchester, the spiritual juggler, is giving public exhibitions in Titusville.

The Titusville Gas Company are about commencing the erection of gas works in that city.

The court now sitting at Franklin have refused to grant any liquor licenses for Pithole City and Elwood on account of the informality of petitions. The *Record* says: "This will leave us without a single licensed bar or saloon in the city, and no license can now be had until the next sitting, which will be about the end of February."

We learn that on Saturday last, a little son (aged about six years,) of Mr. Tompleton Hazlett, of Montgomery township, Indiana county, met with an accident which caused his death in a few minutes thereafter. The little fellow was following some workmen who were engaged in cutting timber, and was crushed by a large log rolling over him.

A memorial has been presented to the Legislature by the President of the State Agricultural Society, in pursuance of a resolution adopted at the last meeting of that organization, asking the Legislature to publish their proceedings in 1866 and 1867, the reports of the several county societies; the transactions of the Farmers' Institutes, and the reports of the State Agricultural College.

A lad named Herman Beardsley, residing with his parents in Summerhill township, Crawford county, accidentally shot himself last week with a pistol, the ball penetrating his forehead and causing his death in thirty hours.

Chester Irwin, aged seven years, son of Andrew Irwin, of Summerhill township, Crawford county, was killed on Monday last by the falling of a heavy barn gate upon him. Wiou found life was extinct.

Hon. John Cessna has commenced two suits, for libel, one against Meyers and Shannon, and the other against Meyers and Kemper Bedford. They will be tried at the next term of the Bedford County Court.

At a meeting of the Executive Board of the Pennsylvania State Equal Rights League, held at their office in Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening, William Nesbit, of Altoona; Prof. George B. Vashon, of Pittsburgh, and Joseph C. Bustill, of Philadelphia, were appointed to present the claims of the colored people of this State at Washington. Three delegates were sent a powerful organization which is rapidly consolidating the loyal colored people of this State for usefulness, and for the purpose of giving to the Union cause an effective support. The organization includes none because of difference in complexion, but commends itself especially to the colored people, who have been assailed not only by the effects of slavery and oppression.

The billiard tournament for the championship of Pennsylvania, recently held in Philadelphia, resulted in the victory of Mr. J. F. Hinsdale.

The Pennsylvania Agricultural Society invite proposals for the location of the next State Fair. The Eastern counties have had a monopoly of the State Fairs for the past five or six years, and it is time the Western counties should have a chance.

During the past four weeks, Rev Charles Tilton, of the Baptist Church, at Ruff's creek, Greene county, has baptized and received into the church sixty persons. The Presbyterian churches, of Waynesburgh, have received into membership a large number also.

The Lancaster municipal election will take place on Tuesday next. Mayor Sanderson has been renominated by the Democracy. John B. Livingston, Esq., Ex-District Attorney of Lancaster county, and a gentleman in every way qualified for the position, has been nominated for Mayor by the Union party.

There has been quite a number of mad dogs in the neighborhood of West Vincent, Chester county, lately. On Thursday last one was pursued from the neighborhood of Pughtown. He bit a cow of Dr. Nathan Marshall, West Vincent, as he passed along the road. He was followed to the Conestoga, but escaped. He was shot. A short time ago a dog belonging to John Shull, East Nantmeal, went mad, and left the neighborhood, but few days ago he returned, and bit quite a number of dogs. Last week some eight or ten dogs were killed, supposed to have been bitten.

PERSONAL.

—Before the departure of the De Soto from Havana, Mr. Kennedy waited on the Captain General, in the name of Mr. Seward, to thank him for the kindness and hospitality extended to him and other persons on his way during their visit, and also to invite his Excellency to visit the United States whenever it may suit his convenience. Gen. Dulce replied that he should be placed at his disposal to visit Niagara and other points of interest in the country. He added that Mr. Seward, Jr., and Mr. Hunt would accompany his Excellency on his tour, and hoped to see them at Matanzas.

—Books are great helps, but there have been great men who were never helped by them. Patrick Henry was no scholar, and read scarcely anything. On a visit to Jefferson one fell, he told him that he had been thinking he would read the coming winter, and asked him to lend him a book. Jefferson lent him a volume of Hume's essays. The next spring he carried it back unread, saying that he had tried to read it two or three times, but could never get through more than a page or so before falling asleep.

—Gen. Prim, the leader of the Spanish insurgents, was in this country four or five years ago, and it is probable that he gained there his knowledge of republican institutions, which makes the despotism of the Spanish government more intolerable to him. He has the title of Marquis, which was bestowed for military services in Morocco, but he has always been regarded as a man of liberal principles.

—Thomas Sparrow, the administrator on the estate of W. B. Hubbard, of Columbus, Ohio, had to give bonds in the sum of $1,000,000.

—The Sing Sing, New York, *Republican* learns that Edward B. Ketchum, lately convicted of forgery, is treated the same as the other prisoners; marches in to his dinner with them; and like them, he is locked in his solitary cell every night.

—The Fenian Demonstration in Cincinnati.—General Sweeney and President Roberts addressed the assembled enthusiastic Fenians at Mozart Hall, Cincinnati, on Wednesday night. During the speech of Mr. Roberts, he said there was plenty of territory on this continent that could be captured by soldiers under the gallant Sweeney, but he would not say where it was. He said: "General Sweeney does not ask your money, but if you give it to him or he will give you a rifle—a rifle, I tell you, and you can take it without going outside the bounds of American law! Let me tell you that with our rifles on our shoulders we can go out and take a shooting; we can range all over this fair land of our adoption unquestioned, and if some very fine morning we should find ourselves on the other side of a certain boundary, it is not Sam's business? And it is for the good-natured, honest mulatto that I am going to build a railroad!" Johnny Bull."

—Strange Bridal Story.—A strange story is told of two sisters at Berlin. About three years ago one of these young ladies was engaged to be married, but on the bridal morning became so ill that she could not possibly go to the church. The bridegroom was a desirable one, and he was a fish who, it seems, had not easily been hooked. There was, therefore, great danger in delay, so instead of postponing the marriage the second sister, covering herself in a long veil, personated the first, and duly went through the ceremony. The moment it was over she transferred the bridal dress and ornaments to her sister, who was thus considered to have all properly conveyed to this husband she married by proxy. It is only recently that a discovery has been made of the real facts, and proceedings are about to be taken not only in the civil, but also in the criminal courts of Berlin.

—Inhabitants of Rome.—The official statistics of the city of Rome give the number as follows: Men, 109,684; women 95,500; priests, monks and students 4,585; pontifical soldiers 4,732; heretics of all denominations 382; Jews 4,496; prisoners 377. Married persons form four-tenths of the population.

FROM CORRY.

The Oil Yield of the Country—The Cause of Religion in Corry—Proposed Testimonial to Captain Drake.

To the Editor of the Commercial.

CORRY, PA., January 28.

For the latest phase of civilization come to Corry. Here oildom converges and crystalizes, and according to all reliable accounts, is ahead of Ophir. I have not the figures at hand, but do not doubt that the oil product of our country is worth more than the gold. Taking the present yield of Venango county at 10,000 barrels per day, and the value $10 per barrel, would make $36,500,000 per annum. Put all the other oil regions at $15,500,000, and the total is fifty millions per annum. When did California beat that?

But come to Corry. It is Sunday, and is observed as a day of rest quite as well as in Pittsburgh. A tour of the churches showed me that the Pioneer denominations were well represented, "Rev. Cream Cheese," however, has not yet arrived. There are two many trees and stumps about to render the place even tolerable to that "idol of the Church and pet of Mrs. Grundy." There is also too much of "muscular and mental Christianity" for him. Idleness is essential to complete sentimentality, and there are no idlers yet here. At the last one in my round, I found the Sunday School just closing—the room full of scholars—adjourning to the church. It was also immediately filled, as I doubt not every other church in the city was. The music, as might be expected, corresponded with the vitality of the people. It was not scientifically *executed*, as the music in your fashionable Pittsburgh churches and the criminals in your jails are, but it was sung—the congregation joining. At all Pittsburgh has so sweet a tenor as the leader of that modest choir, I have not yet heard him. Confessing to a weakness for un-fashionable music—music whose sound is full of sense, and listening to the joyous tones of those singers, it scarcely needed the beautiful words—

"Zion, City of our God,"

To take me up to the Pearly Gates and Golden Streets of the New Jerusalem, but when at the close they sang *Away*, as I had never heard it sung before, "Jerusalem, my happy home," and brought before me a long line of old friends and relatives—father and mother, brothers and sisters—long since gone, pardon me if I wept like a mere child. If they sing thus in all the churches here, the world would do well to come to Corry for music as well as for light.

Another remarkable fact is the religious tendency of most of the successful oil men. One of them began here about two years ago with a dozen barrels, and now has over a million of dollars in the bank. He has never held back every dollar—has one of the most beautiful residences and one of the largest business establishments in the city, and is still making money. He has just built one of the most beautiful churches here, also, and equipped it with a parsonage. Another similar one is completed in Titusville, but there is one act of gratitude in which the men now making money during the present glory is complete; that of rendering a substantial testimonial of gratitude to Mr. Drake, the persevering pioneer, to whom immense honors are due—said to be poor. Who will name a committee to accomplish the object?

With this suggestion I bid adieu to this three year old city of ten thousand inhabitants, or so I hear that number as to reach it before you can get them counted. C.

THE ST. JONATHAN.

New and Bevel Temperance Movement.

Signed and Sealed.

A new temperance movement of the higher order is now in process of being developed, to which we think some public attention might be directed with profit. It was organized on the 13th of December, of last year, as the St. Jonathan Society, and at present consists of twenty-five or thirty gentlemen, who are united in a social club, having total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks as the cardinal principle of their union. No one is eligible who will not confess to the brotherhood he seeks to join that he has felt in his own person, once or other, the evil effects of occasional excesses; nor can any habitual drunkard be admitted, who has proven for years in continuous drinking, be accepted upon any terms. The society aims chiefly to reclaim and save from future error, with its influence, those who may be found dwelling in the cardinal paths of pleasing their union. No one is eligible who will not confess to the brotherhood he seeks to join that he has felt in his own person, once or other, the evil effects of occasional excesses; nor can any habitual drunkard be admitted, who has proven for years in continuous drinking, be accepted upon any terms. The society aims chiefly to reclaim and save from future error, with its influence, those who may be found dwelling in the cardinal paths of pleasing

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1866.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence on all matters of public interest is solicited from all parts of the country. Letters accompanied by facts and figures relative to the trade, manufactures, agriculture, mining and products and profits of all lands and realms, will be acceptable and valuable. Reports of markets, financial and commercial operations, inventions and improvements of general utility, ingenuity and briefly described, are desired. Whatever is of public interest, or practical value, should be sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business department of the paper, or subscriptions, should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

CANADA.

We naturally take an interest in Canada, as a neighboring country, occupied largely by a people related to us by a common national descent, who speak the same language and who have with us much business intercourse. That country so near us is also regarded with interest, as assimilating in its popular form of government to our own even, although nominally, as part of the British empire, differing from ours. From casual remarks in the papers of both countries, we judge that Canada stands rather loose to England, and Hngland to Canada, both occasionally glancing toward the United States as offering a more fitting connection. Yet there is not, so far as we can perceive, any coveting on the part of the United States Government or people, for the possession of Canada as a part of our domain.

If the whole territory of Canada is considered, it is a vast country of itself. If its improved and occupied portion alone is reckoned, it is a small one. Immense tracts, in both provinces, are yet without improvements. Its population is little more than three millions—about equal to that of the State of New York, and not much above that of our own State. A large proportion of the emigrants even from the British Isles, prefer the United States to Canada and accordingly locate their new homes here. The climate may forbid their settling in Canada, although a large share of the improved portions of the provinces lies in the same latitude as Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire and further South than the principal part of Maine and a considerable section of New York. The climate of the improved portions of the country is not in fact, more severe than that of many of our own States both Eastern and Western; and agricultural interests thrive, under good husbandry, as well with them as with us. The forest wealth of Canada is immense. Timber in great variety of kinds and of excellent quality has long been a lucrative article of trade and commerce, and yet there are vast tracts of country covered with stately forests that have hardly resounded with the woodman's axe. Iron ore is also abundant. Some of this, we believe, has been brought to Pittsburgh, the headquarters of iron manufactures.

The internal improvements of Canada are extensive. Canals, in the era of them, were made to facilitate the transportation of produce from the interior to the great river communications. And railroads have been judiciously located and constructd, to favor the East and West transit of people and commodities through the entire length of the Provinces. The system of roads is a good one, and so far as completed meets the expectation of all interested in them. The great difficulty so far as the Eastern terminus of them is concerned is the want of an Atlantic port accessible and open during the winter. Portland, in Maine, is used for the purpose when the St. Lawrence is closed by ice, blockading harbor, the only Canada harbor.

Canada, embracing the two Provinces, is large enough for an independent and powerful nation to occupy. But for some cause or combination of causes it has not advanced as rapidly as even those portions of the United States which are located in no more genial climates. There is perhaps some drawback in a provincial condition. If so, the choice of a better condition is before the people, and it does not appear as if the British Government would raise any serious or persistent objections to a separation. As to junction with this country, we are not aware that any desire for it exists on this side of the line, although, of course, the thing is sometimes spoken of speculatively. We have plenty of unoccupied space as yet, and we have sufficient variety of population for the present. Adversity is said to make strange bedfellows. But with the United States, prosperity has been the occasion of bringing together the oddest and widest mixture of peoples and tongues. Until the process of assimilation has proceeded somewhat further with what we have received, we may as well decline any wholesale accessions.

THE SHANTY.

This word is familiar to every one. It is, nevertheless, an immigrant word in our country as well as in our language. Until a recent period it was never known among us. *Cabin* was the word used quite extensively for the rude habitation built of logs and plastered with mud. But the designation of such a structure, all through New England and New York, was universally "the log house." Since the era of canal making and the influx of Irish laborers, the term shanty has very generally been applied to the rude huts which they occupy along the lines of public works.

The etymology of the word, which WEBSTER does not give, furnishes a clue to the origin of it. The half civilized, half savage Frenchmen who live along the rivers of Lower Canada, wood choppers and boatmen by turns, live in such log houses as they themselves can construct with the aid of their axes alone. And from them the name has sprung. Yet it was not from their houses, except by a comical mistake. These men on the water are great singers, keeping time with the paddles with which, Indian fashion, they propel their bark canoes. Their song has become one of the distinctive features of all scenes in which the *voyageur* figures—

"Row, brothers, row, the stream flows fast,
The rapids are near and the day light's past."

Hence, in the local dialect, this class of persons were designated as *gens de chantier*—men of the song. But those who were not acquainted with the French language or the provincial pronunciation understood the expression to relate to their houses, rather than their habits, and accordingly so used the word themselves. Men of the song were thus men of the shanty, and our language received an accession by the ruin of a French word, and the only romantic feature of *voyageur* life is rudely given to the most unromantic of human abodes—the Irish shanty.

THE New York *Observer*, of the 1st inst., in an article headed "Sustain the President," maintains that the members from Tennessee have as much right to their seats in Congress as ANDREW JOHNSON has to his in the White House, and that their exclusion therefrom "is in defiance of the Constitution and laws; a nullification by the House of the laws of the land; a resistance to the will of the people as expressed by the election of Mr. JOHNSON, and by the ratification of the Constitution." We thus state the position and quote the language of the *Observer*, not to give either our indorsement but to turn both over to the Pittsburgh *Gazette*. That paper has discovered that the admission of the Southern members is a part of a stupendous free trade scheme, engineered by Englishmen, whose capital is being used to buy up everybody, from the President down; and we have thought it but right that the attention of that astute journal should be particularly drawn to the wicked *Observer*, that it may proceed at once to administer the rebuke which it so eminently deserves.

TOO LATE!

The *Independent* prints the amendment which the House has just adopted by more than two-thirds in its favor, and thereupon exclaims:

"This puts the negro into the hands of the rebels."

"In the name of Justice and the Public Safety we protest."

The *Independent's* protest came too late. Had it reached Washington a few hours sooner, probably the House would have reversed its action. As it is, the stilled protestant has a chance with the Senate.

THE *Tribune* hopes "that the Finances, Currency, Resumption, and improved and simplified Taxation," will claim the attention of Congress, now that the Suffrage-Representation Amendment has passed the House. We would suggest to the *Tribune* that, in addition to the fact that this amendment has yet to be acted on by the Senate, there are *twenty-six* Constitutional Amendments in the House to be disposed of—some way or other. The *Tribune* exhibits an honest disrelish for this tinkering of the sacred instrument, but others do not feel so. It is to be hoped, however, that they are not a majority in either House of Congress.

SETTLING A PRINCIPLE.

The constitutional amendment restricting representation to the voting population will settle all dispute as to the right of the States to say who shall vote. There have never been many to raise the question or to contend that the States did not have exclusive control over suffrage, nevertheless there have been some who have maintained that Congress had the exclusive right to regulate suffrage, while others have maintained that emancipation conferred on the emancipated all the rights of citizenship. Against all these the amendment will decide the question, and confirm in the States respectively entire control over suffrage, with the single limitation—admonition rather—that whenever the elective franchise shall be denied or abridged in any State on account of race or color, all persons of such race or color shall be excluded from the basis of representation. If a State chooses to deny franchise to any part of its population for any cause it may do so, but if it does so on the ground of color to that extent it loses its representation. The amendment necessarily enfranchises no man or class, white or black,—it simply enacts the penalty of refusing or neglecting to enfranchise a particular class.

Now, it is precisely because of this that we have preferred an amendment giving to Congress directly the sole control over the question of suffrage, or one that would of itself declare who might vote, and would be a uniform rule, based on intelligence, for all the States. We have said, and we repeat, that we have not the faith in the Southern States that would lead us to commit to them the future of the emancipated population to the extent this amendment does. We donot believe there will be negro suffrage there for a good many years. It seems that this amendment sacrifices something vital—at any rate the opportunity to secure a vital point is given up. When Congress was opening the Constitution on the question of suffrage, it was a favorable time to get it right, without running any risk or sacrificing anything. The desirableness of a uniform rule of suffrage, it seems to us, is too manifest to require argument. By committing the subject to the States, instead of Congress, we defeat that object, and fail to give to the negro any surety that justice will ever be done to him.

We concede that there is a probability that some, and perhaps all the Southern States may ultimately enfranchise the negro, not willingly, but to get rid of the penalty of not doing it, but it will be some time before this is done. We can see some hope for the negro in the division which is likely to be produced among the people of the South on the question of enfranchising him,—not only hope for him, but for more liberal and national action on other questions effecting the whole country. We may pretty surely count on a suffrage and an anti-suffrage party there ultimately, and it is not improbable that at least in some of the Northern States also, this will be the case.

While these are some of the reasons why, we would have preferred a uniform rule inserted in the Constitution, we are free to say that this amendment marks an era in the cause of Equal Rights and Justice. We hope sincerely that it will prove to be all that its sanguine supporters anticipate. To show that there are those who do not have confidence, but doubt that the good results promised will be speedily realized, we append the following from the *Independent* of this week:

Does any man say, "But will the South see it her interest to enfranchise her negroes for the sake of her own gains in representation?" Years hence, she may. But, meanwhile, the black man is denied citizenship, and kept in the hands of the Southern party of hate, interest to abolish slavery and institute free labor. Old Adam is in the South. The sooner it is her interest to make the black man a contented citizen. Does she do it? One of President Johnson's Provisional Governors said to us, not long ago, "Rather than see the negroes voting, we will drive them to Mexico." How, therefore, can this amendment protect the negro against such a Provisional Governor? No; if this amendment shall be adopted, *the South will outwit the Committee of Fifteen.*

In conclusion we will remark, that while the pending amendment settles a great principle, there is reason for the inquiry, does it settle it rightly?

THE Pittsburgh *Gazette*, in a column of argument as profound as the letter press is brilliant, undertakes to prove that the COMMERCIAL "backed by the iron-manufacturers," *is* for the immediate admission of Southern members of Congress as part of a Free-Trade scheme! We said the *Gazette* was hopelessly stupid. After this the reader will be able to form his own opinion, without assistance from us. We must be permitted to remark, however, that the charge of Free-Trade against the COMMERCIAL, "backed by the iron manufacturers," is quite as reasonable as the criticism in general by the *Gazette* on our course. But it makes no sort of difference.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* hopes that the Senate will change the constitutional amendment, which passed the House on Wednesday, because, among other reasons, "it recognises the power of the State to disfranchise races of people." The views of our Cincinnati cotemporary are the same as our own, frequently expressed. We do that paper no injustice when we class it among the leading "radical" journals of the country, and yet our positions being identical, the COMMERCIAL is continually abused by our Cincinnati cotemporary's namesake here, as one of the hated "conservatives!"

THE New York *Commercial* anticipates that after the Senate has adopted the pending Constitutional Amendment, "it will probably be vetoed by President JOHNSON, and then repassed over his head by Congress." The President has no veto in the case, and the *Commercial's* expectation is not likely to be verified. The signing of the Constitutional Amendments by the President is only a matter of form, and he has no veto over them.

Knox's Horticultural Catalogues.

Almost every one is familiar with Mr. Knox's fame as a cultivator of the small fruits. But few, perhaps, are aware of the extent and variety of his business in the nursery and seed department of the more horticultural art. We have before us two catalogues just issued, which give our ideas of the subject considerable enlargement. A catalogue may seem to some, like the dictionary, a dry book to read, but these are interspersed with descriptions of plants, directions for planting and culture, and fair and candid judgments on the different varieties, that they are not only instructive but entertaining to one who has any relish at all for the beauties of the fruits, vegetables and flowers.

The first of these catalogues is devoted to the small fruits, grapes and strawberries being the most important, but none being neglected. Mr. Knox gives his judgment, the result of long experience and close observation, of the different varieties of the fruit, and persons purchasing plants for cultivation may rely on his statements, in making their selection. There is a difference of taste and judgment, however, some preferring one variety and some another. The Concord, we think, stands at the head, according to the suffrages of most grape eaters. The prices of each kind of vines is stated in the catalogue. The strawberries are presented in this catalogue with the same fullness and the same candor. We are glad to see that our favorite, the *Seven Hundred* as it has been called, has at length got a name, the JUCUNDA. In all valuable qualities, it surpasses any strawberry that we have ever seen or heard of. We have seen it in bearing, and have judged of it by all the senses capable of taking cognizance in the case. But there are many other kinds which can afford to be excelled by one, as they surpass so many themselves. The Agriculturist, the Russell, the Fillmore, Wilson's and others, have an established fame.

This catalogue is accompanied by several highly interesting and useful essays and reports on strawberries and grapes, drawn up by the most practical and distinguished fruit-growers in the country.

The seed catalogue embraces every variety of vegetables and flowers. The value of this is enhanced greatly by the brief notes indicating the season for planting, the proportion between the seed and the products, and many other useful points to the inexperienced gardener. The same remarks apply to the portion of the catalogue which is allotted to the flower seeds, of which the stock is large and various.

These catalogues, in most of hands, will answer the purpose of whole libraries, and in putting them forth Mr. Knox has conferred a substantial benefit on all who take any interest in Seeds or Horticulture in general. They can be obtained at Mr. Knox's store, 29 Fifth street.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—The import entries at New York for the past week amount to $29,028, as against the total entries of $2,965,177 same week last year. The export clearances of domestic produce amount to $4,880,386 against $4,353,963 same week last year. The exports of specie amount to $656,312 against $997,136 same week last year. The customs for the week are $3,226,940. The receipts of cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 22,301 bales; the number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 4,685.

Specie Accumulation in New York.

The receipts in gold at the New York Custom House the last week amounted to three million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, while the payments for interest on the national debt in gold were but two hundred and eighty thousand dollars. The entire shipments of specie to Europe during the week amounted to but six hundred and fifty-six thousand, principally in gold and silver bars. Of the 22,800 bales of cotton received during the week, there were shipped to Europe only 13,000 bales, so that there is retained not only a large amount of the precious metals, but also a large quantity of equally precious material, which is as good as gold. The stock of cotton now on hand in New York is fully two hundred and thirty-five thousand bales. The gold receipts for duties at the Custom House during the present week will probably be fully as large as the receipts of last week. The European steamers now arriving bring full cargoes of spring goods, the duties on which are very heavy. The deposits of gold at the sub-treasury have been so heavy that there are over ninety millions in gold and currency now in the Government depositories in New York.

The Pittsburgh School of Design.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

We promised in our walks through Pittsburgh to find some proofs of our assertion that there are avenues for woman's labor, in which an artistic industrial education is needed. The following facts testify to the truth of this. The best photographers say that a large number of printers of photographs in water colors might be employed here, and one to work up crayon. The artist would have to go, in such case, to the work home, or in some cases work in the rooms. In lithography not one woman is at present engaged in this work. It is the opinion of the best lithographer in this city that, were they capable, six could now be used, for this branch is extending here, he having work on hand that has been promised for three months, and much of it to do for distant cities.

Cyphers graving and chasing silver is another field entirely unoccupied by women, and here some employers believe they should be employed, and would use them if equally competent with men.

Wood engraving is without its woman representative. Very little drawing is taught in any public or private school, whereas the first principles should be given in every school, for it cultivates that perceptive faculties, gives firmness and firmness to the hand, and is a power that has its bearings on several other studies. Now that we have seen of the system taught in the School of Design, we believe the first principles there inculcated could, with facility, be used in any educational institution, whether public or private, and that the day is not distant when such will be the case, we have some reason to believe. The public are growing in this opinion. The false estimation in the every Week Time, applied to art, is commencing to pass away. Thought and reason must and will be brought to bear more generally on such things. Then, in general schools, however little their other studies may allow them to acquire in this, all gained will be pure gold, and would their future be in the direction of art, on entering this, or any other School of Design, they would take a higher grade and develop more rapidly.

But we must reiterate the opinion given in our last, and expressed by all the professions that have named, which could employ women—it can only be done by their own determined perseverance, and more thorough understanding of the principles of art, and the truthful artistic application of these to the work in hand.

A TRAVELER.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

Will your *Presbyterian* correspondent point out what doctrines of Gail Hamilton are *moral pestilences?* I have read most of her books, and think the world would be better from her teachings; but if I have been absorbing evil I want to know it. ANOTHER PRESBYTERIAN.

GUBENATORIAL.

[From the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

THE GOVERNORSHIP.—We wish respectfully to urge upon the Republican party the importance of presenting a man as its candidate for Governor of this State, who shall combine in just popularity with a thorough understanding of the peculiar interests of Pennsylvania. There is probably no other State in the Union whose prosperity is more nearly identical with that of the nation. When our great industries thrive, their thrift is specially felt in the Nation's treasury, and the position which our Pennsylvania is accorded a marked place on the Committee of Ways and Means, the leading committee of the National Legislature. The chairmanship of the Committee on Commerce was formerly awarded to this State; and it is a matter worthy of note, that both these positions are filled by one and the same gentleman, the Representative from this District, the Hon. J. K. Moorhead. It will certainly be fortunate for the great State, if she shall be able to avail herself of so experienced a public servant for Governor. The West may justly claim as right to present his name on both grounds mentioned above, as of a man who commands, in an eminent degree, the respect and regard of all his fellow citizens, and it, at the same time, so thoroughly conversant with the ways and means best adapted to promote the material interests of the whole State.

(From the Monongahela, Washington county, Republican.)

HON. W. W. KETCHUM.—Among the several candidates prominent for Governor, urged by the Union party, we find the name of W. W. Ketchum, of Luzerne. We are glad to indorse Mr. Ketchum's claims, than whom, we can truthfully assert, no man has been more faithful to the interests of the State. He is one of those men who never approach the performance of their duty with hesitation. In all the bitter conflicts for the Union, when it became necessary, by legislative action and discussion, to encourage and throw around the cause the defense of the National Government, Senator Ketchum never failed in voice or vote for the right. He has been true to Pennsylvania and the Union. He has been the friend and advocate of the brave soldiers of our country in honor, and at no time did he fail in his duty in those respects. Therefore we cannot refrain from writing his name, but as an humble unassuming upon the members of the Union party of this district to go for Ketchum with a hearty good will.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of Thursday has an editorial on the gubernatorial question in which it quotes from our Harrisburg correspondent wherein it is stated that there are in the Republicans "uncharitable enough to say that he (Governor Geary) has been figuring for the Democratic nomination, and that he would take either or both," and intimates that the COMMERCIAL admitted the matter of fact, and then proceeds to distinguish the soldier. The truth is our correspondent simply gave a rumor, that was floating at the State capital, and it is no expression of the COMMERCIAL'S views. We are pleased, however, to see that the remark has secured for Gen. Geary the outspoken support of so able a journal as the *Telegraph*, which says:

"Instead of Gen. Geary soliciting a nomination from the Democratic or copperhead party, he has on the contrary occupied a position alike in military and civil life in which he has never failed to express his abhorrence of, and contempt for the measures and men of that treasonable organization. Long before the standard of Democratic revolt was raised in the South, long before the traitors had fully developed their plans to destroy the Government, Geary was combatted the heresies which ultimately led to open rebellion, and when the fiery ordeal came, he was among the very first to array himself against the 'Democratic leaders in arms against the Union.'"

We would suggest to the *Telegraph*, that it be not so prompt to attribute unfair motives to other journals, when it admits in its own columns "disparaging" remarks of candidates. In a communication from "A Soldier," contained in the same issue from which the above extract is taken, suggesting the nomination of Senator Harry White, the following language is used:

"In this connection let me, for the welfare and permanency of the party, fondly indulge the hope that no man with a doubtful record will be placed in nomination as the standard-bearer in the approaching contest."

For whom are the above "disparaging" remarks intended?

PERSONAL.

—Mr. John M. Vollandt, well known as one of the first musicians who introduced in the United States military bands exclusively of brass instruments, died suddenly at his residence in Baltimore on the 20th, at the advanced age of seventy-six years. Mr. Vollandt was a native of Germany, and emigrated to this country in the year 1836, and lived in Baltimore when the Vollandt band was formed, consisting principally of himself and four sons, viz: Augustus, Frederick, William and Christopher, all of whom he survived, and now leaves an aged widow to lament his loss. For many years the deceased was regarded as the best trumpet player in the country, and up to within a short period of his death he regularly had his seat in some of the theatrical orchestras.

—Reverend Dr. Goodell, late of Constantinople, who is spending the winter at Philadelphia with his son, Dr. Wm. Goodell, met with a severe accident on Sunday last. While he was returning from church he slipped on the ice, falling violently upon his right side and breaking his arm near the shoulder. His arm was subsequently set while he was under the influence of chloroform, and he is now doing well. At the very moment of his fall he was speaking to friends who were accompanying him of Rev. Dr. Todd's falling and breaking an arm.

—A New York correspondent tells the following stories of Commodore Vanderbilt: "He has a will and an obstinacy that cannot be equaled. He got mad with Collins and swore he would run his line off the ocean, and he did it. Fifteen years ago he held some of the bogus stock of the New Haven Railroad, issued by Schuyler. He demanded pay of that Company. His demand was refused. He told the Railroad Company he would have it, if he spent all he was worth. So he has followed the Company through all the courts for fifteen years, and at the close of the last term of the Court of Appeals, the Court of last resort, gave him a decision by which he gains $750,000 and costs. Vanderbilt is a "big gun," but he will never be translated on account of his amiability.

—Gen. Banks does not believe in the annihilation of the States. He said in his speech before the Soldiers Convention, "he was not one of those who hold that the rebel States have been destroyed, and he did not wish to see established a system of territorial governments therein, requiring the maintenance of a standing army, with all its dangers to the spirit and form of republican institutions."

—There was an incident connected with Mr. Seward's visit to Havana, which has only just transpired. It appears the Prussian Consul here called with the Baron Magnus, Plenipotentiary Ambassador from Prussia to the so-called Maximillian empire, who was here *en route* for his destination, and under these circumstances they were refused. This has caused some little feeling in Prussian circles, and they feel sitre here that the United States have determined to lend material aid to the Mexican republic, especially as Baron Magnus was for some time at Washington and considered himself a personal friend of Mr. Seward.

—The lovely young Queen of Portugal, Maria Pia, second daughter of Victor Emanuel, is described as a sweet girl of nineteen—blonde and delicate looking, but of singularly well-proportioned figure. Much prettier than her sister Clothilde, yet she resembles her in the beauty of her snowy throat and chisled shoulders.

—Mr. James Gordon Bennett was not long since invited to deliver a lecture before a literary association at Princeton, New Jersey. He declined, saying that his "time was too valuable, and lecturing was only the business of literary vagrants."

TAKE HEART.

All day the stormy wind has blown
From off the dark and rainy sea;
No bird has sung the window flown,
The only song has been the moan
The wild made in the willow tree.

This is the summer's burial time;
She died when dropped the earliest leaves,
And cold upon her icy prime,
Fell down the autumn's early rime—
Yet I am not as one that grieves.

For well I know o'er sunny seas
The blue bird waits for April skies;
And at the roots of forest trees
The May-flowers sleep in fragrant ease,
And violets hide their azure eyes.

O thou, by winds of grief o'erblown
Hasids some golden summer's bier—
Take heart! Thy birds are only flown,
Thy blossoms sleeping, tearful sown,
To greet thee in the immortal year!

EDNA DEAN PROCTOR.

VARIETIES.

What is it we all frequently say we will do, and no one has yet ever done?—Stop a minute.

A fool in high station is like a man in a balloon —everybody appears little to him and he appears little to everybody.

In Russia, a coffin fair is held once a year. Every peasant who has an aged parent buys a coffin. On the present day it is supposed, for the receiver feels assured that he will have a Christian burial, and is proud of the son who thus cares for his last resting place.

"Ma," said an intelligent, thoughtful boy of nine, "I don't think Solomon was so rich as they say he was." "Why, my dear, what could have put that into your head?" asked the astonished mother. "Because the Bible says he asked with his fathers, and I think if he had been so rich he would have had a bed of his own."

"Mother," said little Ned, one morning, after having fallen out of bed, "I think I know why I fell out of bed last night. It is because I slept too near where I got in." Musing a little while, as if in doubt whether he had given the right explanation, he added, "No, that wasn't the reason; it was because I slept too near where I fell out."

During the present high price of coal, a gentleman meeting his coal merchant, inquired whether it was a proper time to lay in a stock? The knight of the black diamond shook his head, observing "Sales are coals now, sir;" to which the customer replied, "I am very glad to hear it, for the last you sent me were slates."

THE INQUEST.

Poor Peter Pike's drowned,
And the neighbors say,
The jury mean to sit
On him to-day.
"I know'st thou what for?" said Tom.
Quoth Ned, "No doubt
Tis merely done
To squeeze the water out."

"Doctor," said a hard-looking customer the other day, "I've been troubled with a depression, an uneasiness about the breast. What do you suppose the matter is?" "All very easily accounted for," said the physician; "you have got it on the brain." "Water! Come, that will do well enough for a joke; but how could I get water on the chest, when I haven't touched a drop for nineteen years?"

A DEAD MAN'S LESSON.

The oldest grave-stones in New England contrast remarkably with those we find in Roman Catholic countries. The latter very commonly present, in Latin or some living language, an invitation to prayer for the soul of the deceased; while the former warn the passer by to prepare for death. Here is a good specimen of an old-time New England epitaph, which may be read in a graveyard at South Dedham, Mass.:

Ho, passenger, it's worth your while to stay,
And take a Dead Man's Lesson by the Way.
I was what thou art: Thou shalt be
What I am now: What odds 'twixt me and thee?
Ere ago (by way) but step, take one more turn,
For aught thou know'st, thy last stands next the door.
Death is the door: Eternity's the Room
Be wanted. Be arm'd. Repent, believe, PREPARE.

"Many a man, for love of peil,
Yoaded his back, starves himself;
Labors, accumulates, and spares,
To lay up ruin for his heirs;
Grudges to pour forth alms in doles;
Saves everything—except his soul!"

A bill introduced by Mr. Clay had been defeated in the Senate; Mr. Foote, of Mississippi, rose in intense excitement, and exclaimed, Mr. President, this bill will be defeated by noon to-morrow." Mr. Corwin, who opposed the measure, and was greatly rejoiced at its defeat, gravely asked, "Is the gentleman from Mississippi to an act of Assembly, passed January 29th, 1861 will be held at the Bull House, on MONDAY, MARCH 5th, 1866, at 7 o'clock, P. M. N. HOLMES, Treasurer. fe3-6t

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A pleasant location, convenient to the market, and the cheapest rent in the city. Possession will be given the middle of April. For particulars inquire at No. 158 Penn street. fe3-6t

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and style of MCKNIGHT, HOUSE & CO., was dissolved this day by mutual consent, Joseph McKnight, Esq., having purchased the interest of Joseph W. Scott, and retired from the firm. All debts owing to said firm are to be paid to John C. Porter, a No. 111 Water street, Pittsburgh, and all claims against said firm will continue to be presented at the same place and under the name and style of McKNIGHT, PORTER & CO.

JOS. McKNIGHT,
GEO. MARTIN,
JOHN C. PORTER,
WM. ACHESON,
JOS. W. SPEER,
ALEX. M. CAUGHEY.

PITTSBURGH, PA., January 1st, 1866. fe3

WALL PAPERS.

NEW GOODS ARRIVING.

Landlords and house-keepers wishing to renew their Wall Papers before April will have choice of new styles.

W. P. MARSHALL,

fe3-418 87 Wood street

OAKLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A choice location in Oakland (known as the Spring Lot). Contains 2 acres, and is well fenced. The improvements are, a neat two story dwelling, brick spring-house, bath, wash and pottery house, and one of the best springs of soft water in the county. One-half of the land is peach, balance in fine gardening land. A fine young orchard in full bearing, and variation. This property fronts on Boquet street, and is but from one to two squares from the street railway to meet the consumption of the Christmas week, waited in vain for purchasers.

Dr. Paillon, of St. Foy, France, announces a new method of curing a cold in the head. It consists in inhaling through the nose the emanations of ammonia from a bottle containing bottle. If the sense of smell is completely obliterated the bottle should be kept under the nose until the pungency of the volatile alkali is lost. Two bottles is the most ever required, and rarely is a third necessary. This cure, if not instantaneous, is certain, and is said to be peculiarly advantageous to singers.

The Cavour Canal in Italy is now completed. The waters of the Po have been admitted into the channel, and now fill its whole extent of 50 miles.

The Countess Millefiori, known by the name of Rosina, is dead. Some years ago the newspapers announced her morganatic marriage with Victor Emanuel, and the news was not contradicted. She left behind her a son and a daughter. They have received the title of count and countess.

A railway has just been sold for debt at Dublin. The line was the Wexford and Bagnalstown Railway, twenty-one miles in extent, and in perfect working order. Creditors to the amount of £37,000 were either present personally or by representation. The line was knocked down to a barrister for a sum of £25,000.

Servants in England seem to have turned the tables on masters and mistresses. In the *Times* supplement lately a housemaid advertising for a place announces that "Irish and Scotch families are objected to." What a change, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, since the time (not so long ago) when, in the advertisements for servants, it used frequently to be stated that "No Irish need apply!"

The Master of the Rolls in England recently observed, on the occasion of a petition for a winding-up order being called on, that the petitions for winding up new companies were becoming so numerous that there was a great probability of his chambers being choked, and that there could be no doubt that many new companies were started merely for the purpose of being wound up. He thought the public ought to be a little more cautious in taking shares in such companies.

The French Postoffice has issued a notice that the only political journals or publications that can be received in Russia under a wrapper, as newspapers or by book-post, are those addressed to a member of the imperial family, a minister, a member of the diplomatic body, or the governor of a province. If not political, they may be also sent to the Imperial Library, the Academy of Sciences, or any established bookseller.

The population of Belgium was, at last census, in 1863, returned at 4,800,000, and is now beyond 5 millions.

The Chinese curiosities of the late Duc de Morny, collected by M. de Montigny, formerly French Minister in China, produced one hundred and fifty thousand francs at the end of a sale that lasted eight days.

Henry Anschutz, the first of the German actors, died in Vienna recently at the advanced age of eight-one. He was for more than forty years a member of the Burg Theatre, and it was not until four or five years ago that his powers of body and mind began to fail him.

Monsignor Darboy, the Archbishop of Paris, and M. Troplong, the President of the French Senate, have withdrawn their candidature for the French Academy. The only candidates are now M.M. Henri Martin, and Amedee Thierry.

A SINGULAR question has arisen in Massachusetts. The General Statutes provide that "marriage may be solemnized by any minister of the Gospel ordained according to the usage of his denomination," and continually makes use of the pronoun "he" whenever any reference is made to the "minister." Miss Olmypia Brown is settled over a church in Weymouth Landing, having been regularly ordained as a minister of the Gospel, and has solemnized marriages on one or two occasions. The question has arisen whether these marriages are legal, in view of the continued use of the masculine pronoun above alluded to. An order was accordingly issued into the House of Representatives last week, by which the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to consider whether any legislation is necessary upon the subject. That Committee have now reported that no legislation is necessary, being unanimously of opinion that a woman regularly ordained can, under the statutes, legally solemnize marriage.

A SPIRITUALIST ON SPIRITUALISM.—A noted spiritualist, Dr. Randolph, says now that after an experience of five years as a medium, it is his candid opinion that spiritualism is one-third imposture, one-third insanity, and one-third diabolism, and that insanity is the usual fate of trance mediums. He would have come nearer the mark if he had said one-half imposture and one-half diabolism. The spiritualists themselves are everywhere making the most damaging confessions in regard to their system of gross imposture. They are generally impostors, and their victims are the ones that become insane.

The Spanish Revolt.

The latest news from Spain shows that the insurrection headed by General Prim has suddenly ended. The insurgent bands have crossed the frontier to find refuge in Portugal, where, however, their project of establishing an Iberian kingdom by a Union of the two peninsular monarchies seems to find little favor, either from legislature or people.

Curious rumors from Madrid, given apparently on the authority of semi-official hints, point to a reason for the rising. A correspondent of the London *Times* declares that there is a large and influential circle in Spain who believe in a secret understanding between Prim and O'Donnell, with the intention of coercing the Queen into the adoption of measures to retrieve the falling fortunes of the monarchy, if not to force the abdication of the sovereign herself. This theory is strengthened by the facts that there has been no serious collision between the royal and insurgent forces, that the generals have not made feeble pursuit of Prim; that the soldiers of the latter who happened to be caught were permitted to escape from prison; and that no body of troops has been interposed to prevent the withdrawal of the insurgents into Portugal, although ample time has been afforded since the beginning of the outbreak for the concentration of the Queen's troops in that direction.

The Cuba Sugar Crop Prospect.

From all accounts the coming sugar crop promises to be very large, fully as large as the last, which was nearly in excess of previous ones during the past few years. It will be about a month later, however, owing to the excessive drought from which the entire island suffered more or less during the summer and fall. That there will be no falling off in the quantity of sugar, which ought naturally be the case, must be attributed to the overcoming and removing of an improved agricultural system and the introduction of the splendid machinery which is now to be seen in such profusion on the plantations throughout Cuba.

RELIGIOUS.

SECOND SERMON ON BUNYAN'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS, by Rev. HENRY B. MOORE, in Plymouth Congregational Church, Hand street, TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Sermon to Young Men, on "Singleness of Purpose," in the evening, at 7 o'clock. Young Men's Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room at 6½ P.M. Sabbath School at 2½ A.M.

FOR PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

For the finest and most elegant Perfumery,
For Sponges of all kinds,
For any and all Patent Medicines,
For Medicinal Liquors of all kinds,

Go to McClarran & McKennan's,

The above house keeps in store at all times one of the finest and best assortments of pure and fresh Drugs and Medicines to be found in the city, and no pains to provide for their trade the best and most reliable goods at all times.

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Corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.
Corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.
Corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.
Corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.
fe1

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RR. Co. }
PITTSBURGH, February 1, 1866. }

ANNUAL MEETING.—In accordance with the provisions of the charter and its supplements, the annual general meeting of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27TH, 1866, at 11 o'clock, A.M., to receive the Report of the President and Managers, to elect a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and transact such other business as may be presented. JOHN HALLANTYNE,
fe3-td Secretary.

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE, }
PITTSBURGH, February 2, 1866. }

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN MANAGERS of the Company for erecting a bridge over the Monongahela, opposite Pittsburgh, in the corner of Allegheny county, pursuant to an act of Assembly, passed January 29th, 1861 will be held at the Bull House, on MONDAY, MARCH 5th, 1866, at 7 o'clock, P. M. N. HOLMES, Treasurer.
fe3-6t

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

In sums not less than $10,000. Address

LOCK BOX. NO. 64,

fe3 3t Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—

The Boarding House,

NO. 158 PENN STREET.

A pleasant location, convenient to the market, and the cheapest rent in the city. Possession will be given the middle of April. For particulars inquire at No. 158 Penn street. fe3-6t

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and style of MCKNIGHT, HOUSE & CO., was dissolved this day by mutual consent, Joseph McKnight, Esq., having purchased the interest of Joseph W. Scott, and retired from the firm. All debts owing to said firm are to be paid to John C. Porter, a No. 111 Water street, Pittsburgh, and all claims against said firm will continue to be presented at the same place and under the name and style of McKNIGHT, PORTER & CO.

JOS. McKNIGHT,
GEO. MARTIN,
JOHN C. PORTER,
WM. ACHESON,
JOS. W. SPEER,
ALEX. M. CAUGHEY.

PITTSBURGH, PA., January 1st, 1866. fe3

WALL PAPERS.

NEW GOODS ARRIVING.

Landlords and house-keepers wishing to renew their Wall Papers before April will have choice of new styles.

W. P. MARSHALL,

fe3-418 87 Wood street

OAKLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A choice location in Oakland (known as the Spring Lot). Contains 2 acres, and is well fenced. The improvements are, a neat two story dwelling, brick spring-house, bath, wash and pottery house, and one of the best springs of soft water in the county. One-half of the land is peach, balance in fine gardening land. A fine young orchard in full bearing, best varieties. This property fronts on Boquet street, and is but from one to two squares from the street railway to meet the consumption of the Christmas week, waited in vain for purchasers.

Dr. Paillon, of St. Foy, France, announces a new method of curing a cold in the head. It consists in inhaling through the nose the emanations of ammonia from a bottle containing bottle. If the sense of smell is completely obliterated the bott

he Daily Commercial

BUILDING ON THE ROCK.

By Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler.

ig deep, and lay your foundation well, is our ness advice to every awakened soul. Every ival nearly brings into the church more or of what may be called "shaky professors." ir religious life is frail, ill-built, tottering; inable to come down in the first stiff gale of ptation. The simple reason is that there no underlying godliness based on Jesus ist. When you see a huge crack in the third y room of a tall mansion, you may at once pose that there is something wrong in the idation. So with a religious profession that not bottomed on the Lord Jesus Christ. ne or later the crack appears in the daily ; or else the flimsy structure leans over from perpendicular "like a bowing wall and a ering fence." Even if it manage to hold if until the dying hour, the tremendous re of death tumbles the whole edifice of pre- ption and falsehood into utter, irretrievable . When the last storm descends, and the ds beat upon it, it falls; and "great will be fall of it," for eternity can bring no repair of wreck.

rist, in his searching sermon on the mount, e of two classes of builders. The one built he sand, and the other built on the rock. en the hour of trial came upon both alike, quickened upon the one, and the rock-bed eld the other. The one stood because it had *foundation*; the other fell for want of one. Just here is the vital point with every anxx- seeker after salvation—for it will be a ter- thing for you to find out at last that you have been building on the sand!

building for eternity, there is but one sure dation. God is rich in resources, but He provided only one plan of salvation. ner foundation can no man lay, than that id, which is Jesus Christ." What is meant his? We believe that it means that, when al man had no righteousness of his own to d upon, Christ "becomes to him righteous- ." When he has no strength, Jesus offers to his infinite arm beneath him. When the al soul has no inward principle to lean a- y life upon, Jesus implants one through re- ration. When he has no pattern to live by, s furnishes a perfect model. And when one- tent man sincerely embraces Christ Jesus a Saviour, rests on his atonement for pardon, s to Jesus for guidance, leans on Jesus for ort, and is united to Jesus in heart and in life, then may he be said to have built on s as his spiritual foundation. When a thus embraces Christ, he has a *rock-bed* in- e and immovable beneath him. If you ask a man why he expects to be saved, his ple answer is, "Christ died for me, and His d cleanseth from all sin." If you ask him ground of his assurance, he answers with , "I know whom I have believed." If you ire of him whence he derives strength for rain of daily life, its wearing trials, its ating temptations, and its toils, he can- ibly testify that down in the depths of his there is an underlying reliance which Christ furnish. This work of Christ for him and in him is his foundation. It underlies his ion, just as the granite underlies New pshire's heaven-kissing hills. If you take y the Divine Jesus from this man, you take y his faith, his hope, his peace, his strength, haracter, his all. It is as if you tore away granite bed from beneath Mount Washing-

ow, my friend, here is a rock for your soul—rock of ages. If you build on anything -on your prayers or your professions, on morality or your philanthropy, on your monies or your church-membership—you building on the sand. Morality is a very tiful part of a Christian's superstructure, it is not a *foundation*. Other foundation, re- ber, no man can lay, than that is laid, h is Christ Jesus. We have seen some mel- oly crashes in the moral career of men; we heard some terrible falls in dying chan- They were the down-tumblings of a false that was bottomed on the sand. When the is came and the winds smote on it, it fell, great was the fall thereof!

t when a penitent soul has committed itself ours, and the new heart, the new principle, the new purpose have come to it through wash, then on this sure foundation what tiful and effective life may be built. built life is just the laying up of one grace good deed upon another, of faith, and pa- e, and temperance, and benevolence, and age, and self-denial, and brotherly love— as the marble blocks grew up into that ty-crowned Capitol at Washington. It is ing in grace. It is the sacred architecture ie Holy Spirit. "Ye are God's building." well built Christian is harmonious in all parts. He is not a jumble of opposites and nsistencies—to day devout and to-morrow ious, to-day liberal and to-morrow stingy, y fluent in prayer and to-morrow fluent in hoods. He does not keep the fourth com- ment on Sunday and break the seventh, andment by cunning fraud on Monday. hristianity does not outrun his conscien- ness, nor do his spiritual fervors outrun inward faith and self-denials. Some pro- d Christians are as unfinished as the Cathe- at Cologne, where vast towers have risen igher than mere stumps, and where ugly ken granite conceal an unfinished gothic ty. Do not expect to reach absolute Chris- perfection; but that is no reason why you ld settle down contentedly with a willful and ched imperfection.

we close, we point you to the rock of ages, st Jesus. You never can be saved but gh him. Every hour is worse than lost you spend away from Christ. He is a d foundation for you somewhere, my d. There is a shroud somewhere ing. There is a storm coming that will ch and try your spiritual hope to the ut- . See to it that you are well-founded. The to avoid the sand is to strike for the rock. leep and lay your foundation well. He heareth the voice of Christ and doeth his he is the wise man who buildeth his house the rock. Steadily the structure rises, n stone. Sometimes it tears and frails builder unbideth. Sometimes through as of persecution and reproach. But he is for eternity. And it shall be of such as hat the ecclesiastical chant shall be heard: e is the patience of the saints; here are that keep the commandments of God, and aith of Jesus."

rative of an African Explorer.

entures among Gorillas and Pig- tles—Marvelous Stories by Chaillu.

Du. Chaillu, the African traveler, whose at expedition from the west coast of Africa he hitherto unexplored interior was not pleted on account of a fight between his attendants and the native tribes, gave an address on the 8th inst. before the al Geographical Society in London. A audience was present, among many other s, scientific men. He reviewed in- er part of his journey, that described in his s already published, Mr. Du Chaillu said when he reached Olinda the old King was friendly to him, and called him his "sweet- ." Still, he was desirous to make sure- ds that M. Du Chaillu told him he thought he "loved both." (Laughter.) Here he numerous offers of marriage from the na- ladies, all dressed in their best, but the le was respectfully declined. From this e he visited the Bakalai Falls, under diffi- es, and had an adventure with gorillas on oad. At the time he was unwell and not ng enough to carry his gun. Thus, unarm- e was walking in advance of his party- a he heard a noise among the trees, and upon ten gorillas, eating berries. They ig made for the ground and ran away, ex- one old male, who came toward him to w what was the matter, giving at the same a loud roar. The approach of his men tened the animal, which then ran away them.

therefore had reason to modify some of opinions expressed in his book, and he be- d that gorillas are sometimes aggressive. negroes captured a full grown female, which kept for several days, but the whole of t was very much frightened at it. He had live ones in his possession at different s. He saw nothing to retract respecting habits from what he had previously stated. very curious custom prevails. When a on dies they cut off his head, and put it in a surrounded with clay or chalk, the white hich is saturated as the head decays. The ondant of the deceased with this clay or k, praying to his ancestor at the same time w him luck. When he receives a guest, wants to make a great friend of him, he to the place where the heads of his relatives kept, and snatches a bit of the skull of one s ancestors, and puts this bone powder in lish intended for his friend, who having n of it becomes of one blood with himself, fore must love him truly, open his heart, give him whatever he desires. He (Chaillu) might have eaten a little of that bone her himself, but he hoped that he had not. ghter.)

e Nasona tribes, whom he next visited, a very warlike people, wearing iron swords, h they made themselves, as the country ains ironstone, specimens of which he had ght to England. The natives here are si- rsome that he did not see a man who had ome cuts about his body; moreover, they incorrigible drunkards. Imported liquors ixcating liquors, made respectively from ugar-cane, honey and the sap of the palm- The Nasonos people treated him well, r took anything from him, and he had ing to say against them. From here the try rises rapidly—mountains, mountains, ntains, nothing but mountains, up and n for months. One village is reached from her by a path through the forest, and the path cannot be left. He believed the whole frica could be traversed by these native paths, in the direction he journeyed they took a ably straight line.

e villages are large, sometimes containing a sand people, but situated a considerable nce apart. The lowest race is divided into s, very much like the Scotch—only a man ng to his mother's clan, not to his father's. lokema, in the sugar cane country, people make good cloths; some of the natives dress lonably, swing their arms aristocratically, are perfect dandies. The cloth is very good; h better than that obtained from Manches- not that Manchester does not make good t, but the best of it is never seen by the na- —laughter!—and not sold in Africa. the Ashango country he saw little huts four high, forming villages, generally uninhab- because the dwarfs or Obongos sometimes live in l and a wandering gipsy life. The aborigi- seem to regard these dwarfs with superstiti- s are, he could get but few opportunities ramine them. The women were less afraid m than the men, who ran away; so, on one sion he had an opportunity of measuring t, and he found the average height of the en to be four feet four inches to four feet inches.

An Anecdote of Dr. Nott.

anecdote is related of the late Rev. Dr. , President of Union College, which cer- ly shows the old gentleman's character in a t amiable light, although most college ers have found it necessary to treat the ng man under their charge much more rously:—

junior had 'rowed' a freshman; 'not to too fine point on it,' they had come to blows he elegant under the following circum- ces: In the old chapel, on the side of the ing doors, sat the seniors and sophomores, on the other the juniors and freshmen; the rs sitting on the lower seats and the fresh- perched above in the gallery. After morn- prayers the latter engaged in the exciting the seats of the former, who remained e chapel to receive the morning lecture. Cer- freshmen had acquired an ugly habit of ring their hats while passing out of the . This was a terrible affront to the newly ired junior dignity, and gentle remon- nces were urged at first, such as stamping, ing, cries of 'hats off,' and 'put him out.' ength a junior thought himself personally rieved by a distant grimace on the face of a ssed and the janitor immediately found self extinguished by his own beaver.

report of the affair came speedily to the of the doctor, and at evening chapel the or was requested to call on the President, at ten o'clock next morning. And the fresh- at eleven. The junior called, and an explan- on was made. 'Well, my son,' said the doc- 'will a sad countenance and the look of great ach of decorum. You have been a pretty boy until now, and I guess you mean to be ety good boy still. don't you?' 'Yes, doctor, (expecting dismissal.) 'Then,' with a le, 'you may go this time, my son; but in don't you mind those freshmen. You w what they are. The freshman called at appointed time, breathing signs of *ad hoc* , and a similar dialogue occurs and simi- advice is given, but with this difference; a given, boy of you, don't mind those juniors know what they are.'

appears that he always addressed the stu- collectively as "young gentlemen," but ividually as "my son."

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE,
Lessee and Manager.....Miss ANNIE EMMELS
Last night of
MISS EMILIE MELVILLE.
Last night of Miss CARRIE A. MOORE.
Miss Melville afternoon and evening.
SATURDAY A FTERNOON and EVENING, Feb. 3d. In afternoon will be presented the 5 act play of FANCHON.
Evening's performance to commence with the grand drama of the
DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
Skating carnival..... Miss CARRIE A. MOORE.
After which the great burlesque of
PO-CA-HON-TAS.
Clog Horapipe.....D. Sullivan.
To conclude with the roaring comedy of
KATTY O'HEAL.
Monday, the celebrated tragedienne Miss JEAN HOSMER will appear.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER
WILL LECTURE IN
CITY HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 6.
Subject--"Work and Workman."
WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 7.
Subject--"Reconstruction."
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture commences at 8 o'clock. Single tickets, 75c. Secured seats 25c extra. Seats may be secured at City Hall Tuesday and Wednesday mornings, commencing at 10 o'clock. Mr. Beecher reserves the right to withdraw from his Lecture engagements at any time, should his pastoral duties at home require it.
THOS. BAKEWELL, Jr., WM. R. EDWARDS,
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fe2-td Lecture Committee.

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☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in elegant style, together with all the delicacies of the season. oc31-1y

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KENNEDY & SON,
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Steamboat, Oil Tools and Railroad work in all their branches. jan1-3m

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BOOTS AND SHOES
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AND CONGRESS GAITERS.
A full and complete assortment constantly on hand of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.
No. 132 Smithfield st., fourth door from Virgin Alley
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
That the limited partnership, under the firm of J. D. BERND, between Julius D. Bernd, as general partner, and Israel F. Salomon and Benjamin Du Frece, as special partners, was on the 30th day of December, A. D., 1865, dissolved by mutual consent, and that a notice of such dissolution has upon the day of the date hereof been filed and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, dated New York, January 2, 1866.
JULIUS D. BERND,
General Partner.
ISRAEL F. SALOMON,
BENJAMIN DE FRECE,
Special Partners.
ja5-14aw-4w

CARPENTER JOBBING SHOP.
Having returned, after an absence of three years in the army, I have re-opened my shop for all sorts of JOBBING IN THE CARPENTER LINE. At the old stand, Virgin alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry alley. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. WILLIAM FORREST.
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EUREKA AMMONIATED
BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
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Tobacco Fertilizer.
Having received the Agency for the sale of the above invaluable Fertilizer, we are prepared to furnish them in any quantity, at Manufacturers' prices. Send for pamphlet, containing testimonials, directions, prices, &c.
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BRONZE LAMPS,
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For the Holidays, at
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At the lowest market rates, for sale by
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The Penna. Salt Manufacturing Co.,
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100,000 feet sawed timber.
Bill cut to order, and delivered in Pittsburgh or Allegheny.
CROSS TIES, PLOW BEAMS AND PIT POSTS.
Mills at West Middlesex, Mercer county, Pa., on line of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad.
Address H. K. WICK & Co.,
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Box 1,277, or No. 4 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.
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METAL HYDROMETERS,
That will not break or get out of order, for
Testing Carbon Oil.
Having succeeded, "by dint of close study and application," in producing a HYDROMETER in metal for testing Carbon Oil, I respectfully offer it to the attention of Refiners and Dealers, as the only reliable article that will not break or get out of order; its adjustment being so simple that any one may readily understand it. To those constantly using this instrument it will be found a great boon, as an article that testing once properly, need not be tested after, and which needs only to be used to be appreciated.
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Every kind of HYDROMETER and THERMOMETER known, constantly on hand or made to order. mh31

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FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY—DOUBLE BILL.
WORKMEN OF THE WORLD AND INGOMAR
THIS (Saturday) EVENING will be presented the celebrated five act play entitled
INGOMAR, THE BARBARIAN.
Overture.....Orchestra.
To conclude with the great sensation of the day, the
WORKMEN OF THE WORLD; OR, THE CURSE OF DRINK.
In rehearsal, Arrah Na Pogue, in which Mr. J. McConaghy and Miss Sophia Gimber will appear.

MASONIC HALL.
M'LLE OTTILIE GENEE,
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3.
The excellent comedy by Trautman, entitled
SHOEMAKER OF LYONS,
AND A
LADY FROM PARIS.
Next Monday, "Diavoletta, the Little Demon." Reserved seats, $1.00, can be secured at Messrs. H. Kieber & Bro.'s and Messrs. Hoffman & Hone's Music Stores. fe3

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Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office, or by rear the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same. jan26-1y

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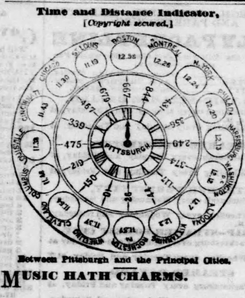
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Just received another lot of those fine
MUSICAL BOXES,
With Bells, and Piano Accompaniment. They vary in price from $40 to $200. Don't fail to see them for they are really charming, at
DUNSEATH & CO.'S,
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FIRST ARRIVAL OF
NEW CARPETS.
We are now receiving our Spring stock of
English Velvet and Brussels
CARPETS,
Rugs, Mats, Hassocks, &c.,
Of new and beautiful designs,
IMPORTED BY OURSELVES,
Thereby saving to purchasers the usual jobbers' profits.
OIL CLOTHS,
Mattings, Shades, &c.,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
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Your friends will appreciate at
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MOSAIC RUGS,
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FIGURED, TUFTED AND PLAIN
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AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
CARPET.
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Preparatory to taking our Annual Inventory and making our purchases for Spring, we shall offer for TWENTY DAYS
Liberal Concessions in Prices,
On our choice and extensive
STOCK OF CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
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Enabling our customers to make
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Of permanent value, at a very moderate expense.
M'FARLAND & COLLINS,
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(Successors to Geo. S. Bryan & Co.)
Commission Merchants,
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And Commission Merchant in Teas, Coffees, Spices, &c.
AGENT FOR
Philadelphia Central Spice Mills, New York Corn Exchange Paper Bags, Prof. Morris' Anunca Baking Powder, McCandless & Smith's Pure Malt Vinegar.
OFFICE, No. 62 WOOD STREET.
au21-1y

PITTSBURGH CUTLERY CO.'S
Pocket and Fruit Knives,
(Superior to the English.)
For sale at the Watch and Jewelry store of
S. M. ORR,
dec1-1taw No. 27 Ohio st., Allegheny city, Pa.

JOHN MOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
FOR THE SALE OF
Pig Iron and Blooms.
NO. 74 WATER ST., PITTSBURGH.
Also, Agent for the Pottsville Rail Mill. Orders solicited for T rails, 22, 25, 28, 32, 40, 45, 52 and 56 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails, Philadelphia pattern, 40 pounds to the yard. jy6

DRY GOODS.

GARDNER & SCHLEITER,
92 Market Street,
WILL SELL
For $6 75 CLOAKS worth.....$10 00.
For $10 00 CLOAKS worth.....$15 00
For $12 50 CLOAKS worth.....$18 00
For $15 00 CLOAKS worth.....$22 00
For $20 00 CLOAKS worth.....$25 00
POPLINS, Silk and Wool, at 62½c; been selling at $1 12½.
DRESS GOODS, 37½c, cheap at 62½c.
BLACK FRENCH MERINOS, 75c, sold elsewhere at $1 25.
BALMORAL SKIRTS, $8 12½, cheap at $2 50.
ALL SILKS greatly reduced,
PANT STUFFS, TABLE LINENS, FLANNELS SHAWLS, all great bargains.
dec12
PRICES MARKED DOWN!
We are closing out our
WINTER GOODS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
preparatory to taking stock. Bargains can be had in
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS for men and boys;
VESTS AND DRAWERS, of Shaker Flannel, Wool or Merino;
WARM GLOVES and WOOLEN HOSIERY;
WOOLEN SCARFS, MUFFLERS and NUBIAS;
HAND-MADE ZEPHYR ARTICLES;
WOOLEN GAITERS and MITTENS;
BALMORAL SKIRTS, for Ladies and Misses.
F. H. EATON,
17 FIFTH STREET.
ja18-eod

SKATES.

SKATES.
SKATES.
SKATES,
Ladies,
Gents and
Children's
SKATES
IN EVERY VARIETY,
For sale low by
JAMES BOWN,
No. 136 Wood street.
no2-tm

SEWING MACHINES.

THE QUALITIES WHICH RECOMMEND THE
WHEELER & WILSON
Machine
ARE:
1. It uses no Shuttle, and makes the Lock Stitch.
2. Beauty and regularity of stitch alike upon both sides of the fabric sewed.
3. Strength, firmness and durability of seam, that will not rip nor ravel, and made with
4. Economy of thread.
5. Its attachments and wide range of application to purposes and materials.
6. Compactness and elegance of model and finish.
7. Simplicity and thoroughness of construction.
8. Speed, ease of operation and management, and quietness of movement.
WARRANTED FOR THREE YEARS,
and instructions given free of charge, by
WM. SUMNER & CO.,
ja19 27 FIFTH STREET.

ERNEST AXTHELM, No. 103
THIRD street, Pittsburgh, Agent for PLAYNER & AXTHELM'S
Noiseless-Patent Sewing Machines.
These Sewing Machines are KNOWN as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Cash Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se30-1y

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

TOBACCO.
On hand and for sale, a complete assortment of
Ohio Seed Leaf Fillers and Wrappers,
Mason county and other grades, Cutting Lugs, fine Weight Leaf, and Leaf grades bright and dark manufacturing Fillers and Wrappers.
Orders for leaf promptly and carefully executed.
RICHARD MALLAY,
mh31-1y 122 West Second st., Cincinnati, O.

EXCELSIOR TOBACCO WORKS.
R. & W. JENKINSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,
No. 6 FEDERAL STREET,
Third door from Suspension Bridge, Allegheny Pa. Branch Store at Salem, Ohio.

MEDICAL.

J. J. BENDER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
NO. 241, CORNER LIBERTY AND WAYNE STS
no22 *PITTSBURGH.*

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS,
AND
APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS,
Manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice Also, a large assortment of ready-made, Trusses Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Crutches, &c., in the city, OTTO HELMOLD, 96 Smithfield street, near Fifth. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Helmold. se14-1y

PARK & BRILL,
(Successors to J. P. Fleming.)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally,
ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes
Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.
Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.
No. 77 Federal Street,
Third door below R. R. Depot,
ALLEGHENY CITY,
au22-1y

ATTORNEYS.

JNO. H. HAMPTON.....W. G. MORELAND.
HAMPTON & MORELAND,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law
NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SAMUEL HARPER,
(Late of the 139th Regiment,)
Has Resumed the Practice of Law,
In the office of C. B.M. Smith,
NO. 98 DIAMOND STREET.
Special attention given to military and all other claims against the Government. Pensions procured. se6-1y

H. G. MACKRELL.....A. A. JOHNSON.
MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.
Bounties for wounded soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.
Office, No. 59 Grant Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Call with discharge and two witnesses. jy2

TEXAS LAW AND LAND AGENCY.
A. B. NORTON, Attorney, having offices at AUSTIN, TYLER and WOODVILLE, with competent associates, will transact a general collection and agency business throughout Texas. Lands bought and sold; taxes paid; titles investigated; moneys collected and remitted. Those having claims of any description in any part of the State can address accordingly.
se7-1y

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,
SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS,
NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.
my18

E. S. MORROW,
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER,
se2 No. 72 Penn'a. Avenue,

PETROLEUM.

PITTSBURGH OIL WORKS.
OWSTON, WROE & CO.,
REFINERS AND DEALERS IN
Petroleum and its Products,
no27-3m] Duquesne Way, near Hand st.

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY
manufacture and have for sale a
Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).
Also, PURE BENZOLE.
Warehouse, 27 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa. se7

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,
se7 No. 31 Market street, Pittsburgh.

50 BBLS. FAMILY FLOUR
For sale by
dec15 D. WALLACE,
No. 357 Liberty street.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

E. W. POINDEXTER.....G. A. GORMLY.....F. H. POINDEXTER
R. W. POINDEXTER & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANDISE BROKERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
ja22-3m] No. 8 SMITHFIELD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa

B. D. DICKEY.....H. C. SMITH.
DICKEY & SMITH,
Corner Church and Front Streets,
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.
General Forwarders,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
PRODUCE & COTTON FACTORS.
☞ Prompt and personal attention given to consignments. Also, to the forwarding of freights South, and to the Oil regions of Kentucky. ja5-1m

F. J. HERRON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
NO. 2 STORY BUILDING,
CORNER OF CAMP AND COMMON STREETS,
NEW ORLEANS, LA,
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED OF
Pittsburgh Manufactures,
WESTERN PRODUCE,
AND ANY MERCHANDISE SALEABLE IN SOUTHERN MARKETS.
☞ Orders for the purchase of
COTTON AND SUGAR
received and promptly attended to.
Refer to the Merchants of Pittsburgh generally.
no28-3m

B. RICHMOND KEITH,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANT
1 Ingram Court, Fenchurch St.,
LONDON, ENGLAND.
Solicits consignments of Petroleum and Produce of all kinds. Liberal cash advances made on approved shipments.
Refers by permission to Dilworth, Porter & Co. Pittsburgh; Hon. Oakes Ames, North Easton, Mass: Peter Butler, Esq., Boston, Mass.; Messrs. W. & S. Butcher, New York. dec22-1y

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and dealers in
Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
se29 22 North Front street, Philadelphia.

PHILLIPS & CO.,
(Successors to Shirk & Co.)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
OIL CITY.
Having one of the largest Wharves at Oil City will give especial attention to the
PURCHASE AND SHIPMENT OF CRUDE OIL.
The best of references can be given.
The business will be under the supervision of THOS SIMPSON, a member of the firm. dec7-3m

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AGENTS FOR THE
Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works
Ample Storage for crude and Refined Oil.
Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.
Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.
Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. se11

T. C. JENKINS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND PURCHASING AGENT,
No. 239 Liberty street, opposite Wood,
Dealer in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Cheese, Butter, Fruits, Provisions and Produce.
☞ Best brands Family Flour always on hand.
Prompt attention given to consignments and Corre spondence solicited.
WEEKLY PRICE CURRENTS sent to consignors.
☞ Orders and Consignments solicited. fe4

WILLIAM CARROLL.....JOHN BRATTIN.....CHAS. CARROLL
(Late of Peoria.) (of Cincinnati.) (Late of Cin'ti.)
CARROLL, BRATTIN & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF
FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS,
Highwines, etc., etc.
No. 25 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.
Refer by permission to City National Bank, Chicago; Second National Bank, Peoria; Commercial National Bank, Cincinnati, O.; David Dows & Co., New York; Daniel Wallace, Pittsburgh. no24-3m

GEORGE COLHOUN.....WM. R. EDWARDS
COLHOUN & EDWARDS,
GENERAL MERCHANDISE BROKERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
DEALERS IN
SODA ASH, CAUSTIC, BI CARB. AND SAL SODA
ACIDS, CHEMICALS,
CRUDE AND REFINED OILS, SALT, &c.
Office, No. 28 WOOD STREET,
ja15-6m under the Chenie Hotel.

MERCER, ANTELO & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
for the sale of
COTTON, WOOL, HEMP, TOBACCO, &c.
Refer to John Harper, Esq., Cashier Bank of Pittsburgh. Branch Store at Salem, Ohio.

BREWERS.

H. DARLINGTON; J. M. CARSON, W. STEARNS
WHEELING BREWERY.
MALT,
MALT,
MALT.
20,000 bushels Prime Spring and Fall BARLEY MALT, for sale at the lowest market rates, by
H. DARLINGTON & CO.,
(Successors to George W. Smith.)
Malsters, Hop Dealers, and Brewers of Ales, Porter Brown Stout and Lager Beer,
ja10-3m WHEELING, W. V.

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.
JOS. SPENCER.....JAS. M'KAY
SPENCER & McKAY,
Malsters & Brewers
OF
ALE, PORTER, AND BROWN STOUT,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
ROBERT WATSON, Manager. au21-1y

JOHN GANGWISCH,
UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY.
WHOLESALE OFFICE
No. — PENN STREET, FIFTH WARD,
jy20-1y PITTSBURGH, PA

SPERM LUBRICATOR.
Important Invention
Something which our Manufacturers have long desired,
A SUBSTITUTE FOR
Lard Oil,
And Sold for $30 per barrel less.
Read
The following recommendations from some of our well known manufacturers. It is pronounced by a equal to to Lard Oil:
PITTSBURGH, November 16th, 1865.—We are using the "Sperm Lubricator," manufactured by Messrs. Buffum, Kehew & Co., in cutting screws and on our machinery, and find it equal to lard oil in every respect. We use no other oil. DAVIS & PHILLIPS,
110 Water and 104 Front streets.

PEARL FLOUR MILLS, Allegheny City, November 10th, 1865.—Messrs. BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO., 23 Market street,—Gents: I have been using your Sperm Lubricator for the past year or more, and can recommend it as being equal to the best No. 1 Lard Oil. I use your oil for the cylinder, for burning, and in fact for everything that oil is required for about the mill. I also used it on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and all the engineers there with me that it was the best oil they had ever tried.
Yours, respectfully, NATHAN PETTYS,
Engineer at Pearl Mills—R. T. Kennedy & Co.
CONTINENTAL MACHINE WORKS, Allegheny City, November 17th, 1865.—We are now using, and have been, for the past year, the "Sperm Lubricator," an oil manufactured by Messrs. Buffum, Kehew & Co., Pittsburgh, on engine and machinery, screw cutting, chasing, and on our fan, running 2,200 revolutions per minute, and find it equal in every respect to the best No. 1 Lard Oil. We do not hesitate to recommend the oil as the best we have ever used, being more durable than any we have heretofore tested.
JENNINGS & CO.
We also refer by special permission to Messrs. Morehead & Co., Soho Iron Works, and Messrs. Craig Bros., Gas and Steam Pipe Fitters.
The Sperm Lubricator is manufactured only by us.
BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO.,
23 Market street.
The Oil is put up in 5, 10, 20 and 40 gallon packages to suit purchasers. dec1-3mood

F. H. EATON
Has just opened a full line of
Skating Hose and Woolen Gaiters,
For Ladies, Misses and Children, and has now on hand Mufflers, Scarfs, Wristlets, Warm Gloves and Mittens, in great variety. de19

MORTON STREET
MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Are prepared to fill orders for Castings, Steam Engines and Machine Work and Coal Cars. Orders are respectfully solicited.
ja17 MORTON STREET, Ninth Ward.

CATAWBA WINE,
Made in the Fall of 1860, from grapes raised by A McSwords, of Bridgeport, Ohio. Invalids requiring a stimulant, on even dyspeptics, might try it.
A. BALLOU,
dec26-3m Office 170 Second street, Between Smithfield and Grant streets.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
That elegant mansion recently erected by the late Geo. A. Bayard, 2 miles above McKeesport, near Long Run Station, on the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad, contain

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

THE LATE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—The Coroner's jury in the case of Mr. Wm. Winters, the young man killed Wednesday night on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, yesterday agreed upon the following verdict: That the deceased, William Winters, came to his death by an act of his own in carelessly trying to get upon the mail train of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, near Lawrenceville Station.

DIED FROM HIS INJURIES.—Mr. Miller, who had both of his legs badly mashed in the accident on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, on Tuesday last, at Aleyville, died the same night at twelve o'clock, as we learn from one of the attending physicians, Mr. Crawford. The other wounded man, was still alive at last accounts.

THE WOOL CONVENTION.—The Lawrence county Wool Growers's Association has appointed the following gentlemen to represent that county in the State Convention of Wool Growers, to be held in this city on the 8th inst: Messrs. R. K. Patton, Hon. Joseph Cunningham, Josiah C. White, Alexander P. Moore, H. M. Kirkpatrick, William McClelland, and G. D. Kuentzer, editor of the *Farm Journal*.

CITY MORTALITY.—Dr. George L. McCook Physician of the Board of Health, reports the number of interments in the city during the week ending January 27th at fifteen—five adults and ten children. The causes of death were as follows: Typhoid fever, 1; congestion of lungs, 1; inflammation of bowels, 1; chronic hepatitis, 1; dropsy, 1; erysipelas, 1; convulsions, 1; stillborn, 2; marasmus, 1; inflamation of lungs, 1; typhoid fever, 2; premature birth, 1.

RECEIPTS OF COAL BY "PANHANDLE ROUTE."—We learn from Mr. Dorrington, General Freight Agent of the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, that 37,750 bushels of coal were brought into the city over that road during the month of January, as follows: Mansfield Coal and Lime Company, 25,250 bushels; David Stinson, 11,750 bushels; Union Coal Company, 750 bushels. The company is now receiving freight for all points west at their new depot on Grant street.

Affairs in Coultersville, Allegheny Co

Our correspondent "Anticus," writing from Coultersville, under date of February 1st, says: As our village has for some time enjoyed an unenviable notoriety in the surrounding country, on account of numerous acts of a lawless character being charged (some of them unjustly) to us, I deem it nothing but fair that we receive credit for what good we do.

Yesterday saw the last of our drinking houses closed, and we have by earnest remonstrances induced the Board of Licensers of Horse Incors. Our town is now clear of that, the cause of all our evil repute, and we intend to keep it so.

The Baptist Church in this place is experiencing a refreshing season of revival, and many are turning from their evil ways. Rev. J. K. Cramer is conducting the meeting, and his labors have been blest by the addition of some twenty-five members to the church, and still the good work gets bravely on.

Arrest of Professional Thieves.

A number of daring robberies have transpired in this city and vicinity within the past four weeks, and although the police appeared anxious to apprehend the perpetrators, they succeeded in nearly every instance in eluding detection. Chief of police Hague, whose long experience as a police officer, has familiarized him with the countenances and habits of these law-breakers, has already commenced a raid against them. On Thursday night he visited a house on Liberty street, and arrested the inmates, two men named Frank Thompson and Charles Davis, who had just arrived from Boston, named Andrews, a resident of Burgettstown, Washington county. They had a hearing before the mayor yesterday morning, and were committed to jail for a further hearing on Thursday next, to answer the charge of being professional thieves.

Destructive Fire in Washington, Pa.

By a dispatch received from A. H. Ecker, Esq., one of the editors and proprietors of the *Examiner and Review*, we learn that one of the most destructive fires that ever visited Washington occurred about three o'clock yesterday morning. The house occupied by Messrs. Underwood & Driver, tailors, Gustavus Lonkert, the Washington House, owned by Michael Waldron, the drug store of Dr. Vowell, the marble establishment of James Seamon, the residence of Mr. Swan and the business office of the *Review and Examiner*, the residence and leather store of Theodore Schleder, and the Postoffice, in the Washington House, were totally destroyed. The First National Bank barely escaped, with considerable loss. The jewelry store and residence of Mr. Dougan was considerably damaged. The loss sustained by Underwood & Driver was light, as the principal stock was insured. Mr. Schleder, $3,000; Lonkert, $1,200; Waldron, of the Washington House, $5,000; Swan, $3,000; Seamon, $1,000; Dr. Vowell, $5,000; Postoffice, Harlett, $8,000; Harter, owner of the House occupied by Mr. Lonkert and Messrs. Underwood & Driver, $6,000; First National Bank, $1,000.

Messrs. Brackney & Co., agents for the COMMERCIAL, send the following relative to the fire: The best part of our town is in ruins. Seven buildings have been burned, and the fire is still raging. The fire broke out about fifteen minutes past three o'clock in the morning, in a milliner's shop, occupied by Mrs. Lonkart, and soon spread to the adjoining buildings, which were occupied by Mr. Sister's shoe shop, the postoffice, Henry Bobbett's shoe shop, and the Washington Hotel, kept by Michael Waldron, on one side, and by George Underwood's tailor shop on the other. The fire is now under the roof which had been blowing a perfect hurricane all night, now ceased the street, and totally destroyed the building occupied by the Washington *Review and Examiner* printing office, James Seaman's marble shop, J. D. Vowell's drug store, and Dugan's jewelry store.

Junior Exhibition at the Western University.

Last evening a very large and highly intelligent audience greeted the junior students of the Western University, at the institution corner of Ross and Diamond streets, the occasion being the annual exhibition of that class of pupils.

The Hall was well filled at an early hour, and much interest was manifested in the success of the young gentlemen—ten in number—who were selected as the orators of the evening. A fine band of music occupied a conspicuous place in the Hall and discoursed many and various beautiful and patriotic airs during the evening. At the appointed hour, half past seven o'clock, the exercises were commenced with music, after which prayer was offered, and another appropriate piece of music was played. The orations were then delivered in the following order:

Republican Government, by Robt. C. Moore; Utilitarian Education, by John O. Petty; American Civilization, by Thos. Bigham; Rome, by Thomas B. Kerr; Sacredness of Human Life, by Charles G. Dickey; The Pen and the Sword, by Wilkins Updike; Wealth and Poverty, by T. Dallas Wilkins; The Return of Peace, by Robert G. Young; The Social Problem of the Age, by John C. Newmyer.

These efforts were original and highly creditable to the judgments and common sense of the young men who proposed them. Their construction evinced very careful study of the several themes which they treated, and the delivery necessarily brief, they were salient and pointed. To particularize in each case is quite impossible, and suffice it to say that the exhibition gives additional proof of the excellent care which the faculty of this University take in training its students. Those orations which had a political bearing were sound in theory and cogent in argument, while the balance, which were of a theological character, bore evidence of being prepared by careful and mature minds, and of great strength and discipline. Each of the orators were rewarded with the approving smiles and applause of the audience, and at the close of the exhibition they were surrounded by their friends, who congratulated them upon the well merited success they achieved. The exercises were concluded at an early hour.

A Convenient Establishment.

One of the neatest and most popular business houses in the city, is that of Mr. T. A. McClelland, Masonic Hall, Fifth street. Owing to the rapid increase of Mr. McClelland's trade, he has lately been compelled to enlarge the dimensions of his establishment by annexing the adjoining apartments, and he now rejoices in the possession of the largest storeroom on our most traveled thoroughfare. The internal improvements which have been made since the enlargement are of the most substantial character, but the luxurious utilities inquired for the transaction of business will amply repay the outlay.

This establishment has long been noted for the extent and excellence of its stock, as the wholesale trade continues to be the specialty, and in no other house in the city can a larger or more desirable stock be found. The assortment of Dental call boots is complete, and as they are manufactured from leather known in the trade as country, cannot fail to render satisfaction—a fact which can be attested by hundreds of our citizens who have experience. Ladies' misses and children's boots, shoes, gaiters and slippers, together with all articles in the boot and shoe line, are always to be found upon the ample shelves of this house. Mr. McClelland has made arrangements with the manufacturers to keep his stock full and complete, and all new patterns and novelties in this line are received simultaneously with the eastern dealers. Particular attention is given to the wholesale trade, and jobbers and dealers can purchase at as low rates as in the eastern markets, thereby saving the trouble, expense and delay of an unnecessary journey to New York or Philadelphia.

The dry goods department also receives a fair proportion of attention. The stock in this line embraces all articles usually to be found in well conducted dry goods stores, and the prices are as low as at any similar establishment. The assortment of blankets, flannels and other winter goods is large, and will be closed out at a small advance on the original cost. The assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods is full and complete, and comprises every article in that line. The stock of ladies furs has lately been replenished, and will be disposed of at prices to suit purchasers.

Notwithstanding the fact that a large proportion of the sales are effected by private transactions the retail business is continued as of yore, as formerly. Dry-goods, ready-made clothing, furniture, and a variety of other articles are exposed for sale daily by Mr. McClelland, and rare bargains are frequently realized by his customers. His well known personal popularity, and the choice assortment of merchandise should call at 55 and 57 Fifth street, and they may rely upon being fulfilled, both as regards the quality and price of the article.

Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad—Action of City Councils.

At the meeting of the Select and Common Councils of this city, held January 29, 1866, the following preamble and resolutions were read three times and passed:

WHEREAS, At several meetings of the Industrial associations of our city, petitions have been made to His Excellency Governor Todd, President of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Company, to have the road built from its present terminus to this city, without any necessity for private subscriptions on the part of our people, to enable our city to become a competitor for the trade of the Lake Shore, which now monopolizes the commerce of the Lakes; and

WHEREAS, The proposition has been met with general favor, and would, if carried out, result in great benefit to our city and county, and enable our manufacturers to compete with the eastern cities, and forward without delay their goods and merchandise, thereby saving the heavy charges now having to wait for days for transportation, and would be a great advantage to the whole country, as the vicinity of depots from being blockaded from day to day, and week to week, with loaded cars and wagons; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the people of Pittsburgh, earnestly request the Legislature of Pennsylvania to grant to the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Company an immediate charter to extend the said road from the Ohio State Line to the city of Pittsburgh; the work necessary for said roads absolutely requiring additional railway facilities for the transportation of the increasing products of our manufactures and workshops.

Resolved, That we would respectfully urge upon the attention of our Legislators at Harrisburg the necessity that exists for the passage of a Free Railroad Bill, and would earnestly request the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the building of railroads anywhere throughout said State, so as to enable our resources to be more equally and thoroughly developed, and leave our people free and independent of railroad monopolies, if they now exist or may hereafter arise.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to each of our Representatives at Harrisburg.

Attest: E. S. MORROW, Clerk of Select Council.
H. MCMASTER, Clerk of Common Council.

Strike Among Glass "Helpers"—Proposed Reduction of Blowers' Wages.

A few days ago we noticed a strike among rolling mill hands, occasioned by the reduction of wages by the employers. A strike of another character occurred on Wednesday last among the "helpers" in the different glass works in this city and vicinity, caused by the helpers asking for an advance in wages, which was refused by the employers. The helpers to window glass blowers, formed in the spring of 1864 from thirty-five to forty dollars per month, and in the spring of 1865 their wages were advanced to seventy dollars per month. In the fall of the same year their wages were increased to one hundred and twenty dollars per month, and last week they gave notice to their employers of a demand for an additional advance of twenty dollars to take place on the 1st inst. The employers refused to pay the additional twenty dollars, and hence the strike. We were informed that the helpers in the East doing the same kind of work, receive but sixty dollars per month at the present time. The glass manufacturers here contend that one hundred dollars per month would be the full value of such service, but as yet have not ruled for any reduction from the helpers. The strike was a general one among the helpers in the window glass factories, with the exception of those employed at Messrs. Wm. McCully & Cos. In some manufactories boys have filled the places occasioned by the strike, and the blowers have "turned in" with them. We do not know how the strike will end, but the employers say that they will close their works rather than pay the advance demanded.

The employers also informed us that they intend reducing the wages of the blowers twenty-five per cent. The blowers in the different vial and bottle factories, agreed to work at the commencement of the year in August, 1865, as a stipulated price, but shortly afterwards, finding that the manufacturers had pressing orders to fill, they advanced twenty-five per cent., which the employers acceded to, but now, finding it impossible to pay such a price, they have given the blowers notice of a reduction to take effect on Wednesday next, the 7th inst. The manufacturers inform us that they have concluded to reduce the wages, on account of the extreme high price of material. We cannot say what effect this proposed reduction will have, but it is generally believed it will cause another strike.

Police Items.

BEFORE ALDERMAN STRAIN.—This magistrate had quite a brisk attendance at his court yesterday. Mrs. Margaret Norris made information, charging Morris Norris with obtaining one hundred dollars under false pretense. The deponent alleges that her husband was found at the crossing of the Fort Wayne road, on Penn street, a few days since, and the defendant, her husband's brother, obtained the above sum to defray the funeral expenses, which he appropriated to his own use. A warrant was issued. Eliza McDermott made information against James and Mary Battles, for surety of the peace, by threatening to burn deponent's house. The accused were held in three hundred dollars for trial. A warrant was issued for the arrest of James Riley, charged, on oath of his wife, Mary Riley, with abusing and threatening her. Person charged John Cooper with assault and battery, which consisted in said Cooper striking deponent in the face, knocking him down, and otherwise maltreating him. The accused was held for trial. Miller preferred a charge of surety of the peace against John Hays, for threatening deponent's life. Held in three hundred dollars bail for trial in court.

BEFORE MAYOR MORRISON.—Michael Cooberger appeared before Mayor Morrison of Allegheny, yesterday, and charged Paul Blacy, with a most unprovoked assault. Said deponent repeatedly on the head with his fist, which assault was lested for the arrest of the accused. Margaret Donnelly was charged, on oath, in charge of surety of the peace, preferred by Mrs. Ellen Scanlon.

Street Music.

Itinerant musicians are becoming of more frequent objects in our streets and lanes. Of all nuisances and annoyances to which the community is subjected, this is the most unbearable. Is nothing worse than the supposed more respectable class of beggars known as organ grinders, hurdygurdy's and other stout musicians who murder harmony. But the organ grinder, perhaps, the most wide awake of all. These lazy fellows are generally accompanied by a neat looking female, who, with a tamborine, runs into saloons and such places and by their face, form and language manage to pick up several dollars in the course of the day. Occasionally we notice something new in our streets in this connection. One day a man makes his appearance playing a brass instrument, or a wrecked violin, or a cracked flageolet, and another come along with organs and Pandean pipes, drum and tambourine, &c., all played in some way. Yesterday we saw a stout looking fellow dragging a lumbering machine on wheels, which poured forth a volume of noise sufficient to answer the purpose of a fog whistle on one of our river boats. These varicted contrivances all pay well until the novelty ceases, when their proprietors leave town in a hurry. There is still another class of musicians, known as parlor players, who manage to pick up a smart living in bar-rooms; but few of these know the tune by the name. All of the above are fair people are a worthless set, too lazy to work at a respectable calling, and they ought not to be encouraged.

Union Skating Park, Allegheny.

The following communication from the Secretary of the Ladies' Relief Society, of Allegeny, was handed to the Managers of the Union Skating Park last evening:

ALLEGHENY CITY, February 2, 1866.

To the President and Directors of the Union Skating Park, Allegheny City:

The undersigned respectfully presents for your consideration, the present pressing claims of the Ladies Relief Association, of the City of Allegheny, with the hope that you will allow them a benefit of your Association, so far as may be convenient for you. The claims upon the Relief Society are greatly in excess of their means, and hence the necessity of more than usual effort to replenish the Treasury of the Society.

M. F. POLLOCK, Secretary R. S.

With that commendable liberality which has ever characterized the management, the Board at once conferred as an apart to-day, Saturday probably as good as any day of the season, for this worthy purpose. The ice is in excellent condition, and the price of admission is quite commendable work. Let the Park be crowded with our citizens to-day, that the proceeds may be large. We understand that the employees of the Park have signified their intention to donate their salaries to the same fund.

Presentation to Plymouth Church.

At the social gathering, held on Thursday evening, in the Lecture Room of the Plymouth Congregational Church, David Dunseath, Esq., of the firm of Dunseath & Co., jewelers, Fifth street, presented to the Church and society a splendid clock. The clock is from the manufactory of Howard & Co., Boston, is about one of the finest of the kind in the city. This is the ninth instance of a like generosity, on the part of the members of the churches of the city. A committee, to make acknowledgement, was appointed, consisting of John A. Emery, Joel Smith, jr., and Wm. Shimonton, who drew up the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, David Dunseath, Esq., of the firm of Dunseath & Co., has kindly and generously presented to the Plymouth Congregational Church and society a beautiful and costly clock, therefore,

Resolved, That we accept this gift—as unexpected as it is useful and ornamental—and tender to the donor our sincere and hearty thanks.

Resolved, That the name of the donor be inscribed upon the face of the clock, and the clock be placed in a suitable position in our house of worship.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the donor.

DEDICATION OF THE FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—To-morrow morning at half past ten o'clock, the First Universalist Congregation of this city will occupy their new church edifice, corner of Grant and Third streets, which will be dedicated to the service of Almighty God, with appropriate ceremonies. The building was originally occupied by the First Baptist Society of Pittsburgh, and was sold to the Universalists in July, 1865. The interior has been entirely remodelled and modernized to suit the improved taste of the times, and presents a very attractive and comfortable appearance. In the evening there will be divine service at half past seven o'clock, and the usual Sabbath School services will be held during the day. The pastor Rev. A. Bosserman, will preach the sermon to-morrow, and the Rev. Davis Bacon, the first pastor of the congregation, and others will participate in the exercises.

THE WEATHER.—Last night about ten o'clock we were visited by another fall of snow, which excited the hopes of many persons, that an opportunity was at last to be given for enjoying a sleigh ride, a winter sport which has thus far been denied to our community. The prospect for realizing it, however, was of short duration, for the storm was but a miniature one, lasting only for a couple of hours. Whether the elements conspired to accomplish anything in the way of a more severe storm, after the above was put to press, will this morning appear. The cold term is by no means over, for the experience of the oldest inhabitants, quite unstained with the present one, reminds us that before the new month expires we may have the old-fashioned term of Jack Frost's good nature. Everybody is looking forward to a snow storm, and it is to be hoped that nobody will be disappointed.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.—The general favor in which hoop skirts were formerly held is mainly maintained now by the introduction and use of A. W. Bradley's Patent Duplex Elliptic Skirts, and we note for this desirable invention hoop skirts would long ago have been discarded. The advantages of this invention are its superior lightness, durability and flexibility. For all crowded assemblies, for the carriage, railroad car, in church pews, armchairs, the Duplex Elliptic Skirt surpasses all others. Being covered with two-ply doublethreaded thread, which is twice as long to the single-yarn covering, which is used on all single steel hoop skirts. A well fitting, faithfully made and gracefully flowing, light, elastic underskirt is a highly-prized article of dress with ladies, and these qualities are artistically combined in Mr. Bradley's invention.

WINTER BOOTS AND SHOES.

JAMES P. TANNER,

No 56 Wood street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Has just received a large and entirely fresh stock of Ladies, Misses' and Children's, Men's, Boy's and Youth's

BOOTS,

BALMORALS,

POLANDERS, &c.

BUFFALOES,

ARCTIC GAITERS and RUBBER OVERSHOES,

BUSKINS, &c.

Which will be sold by the case or dozen at a small profit.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

J. P. TANNER,

dec22-3m 56 Wood street.

ASHCROFT'S Gauges and Low Water Detectors.
Shaw & Justice's Mercury, Steam and Blast Gauge.
Eastman's and other approved Gauges.
Clark's Patent Damper for saving fuel and regulatin power at any desired amount of steam.
Steam Gauges tested, repaired and adjusted.

CHARLES MAGGI,

my2-ly-M-WAF Agent for the above. 119 Third st

CRANBERRIES.

50 bbls choice Eastern Cultivated Cranberries, in receivd and for sale by

J. B. CANFIELD,
141 and 143 First street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY, February 2—P. M.

There is scarcely any excitement in the local money market. No speculative demand exists, and the requirments of general business being light, we have rather a dull money market. Trade is very dull in nearly all the leading articles, purchasers appear to be holding back in the hope of a further decline in prices, and are buying only in quantities sufficient to supply the immediate wants of their customers.

—The only sales reported to us to day in the local market were 300 shares Exchange National Bank at 55, and 50 of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank at 85½.

Petroleum stocks improved to-day in New York. Rennehoff sold this afternoon at 97 50, buyer 30 days, United States at 98, Regular Pithole 8 30, and the general tone of the market is decidedly firm. Bennehoff was quite active and in great demand, and a dividend for January is said to be certain to be declared, notwithstanding the fire. The failure of a heavy operator yesterday helped to cause the depression.

—Railway shares are reported in the New York market as irregular, and the market wholly at the control of speculating brokers. Under their manipulations, prices are firm at one moment, very weak the next, and unsatisfactory to outside speculators altogether. The principle of strength is the show interest, and upon overssales temporary rallies are shown. As the roads will make bad balance sheets for 1866, purchases to cover short sales give little support to prices, and they steadily recede, as nobody wants to invest in railway shares at anything like current rates, much as they may be disposed to operate in them for a turn either way.

—There is a prospect of a new finance bill being submitted to the Committee of Ways and Means, in lieu of the one drawn up by Mr. Morrill. It is reported that the bill now under consideration limits the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to the funding of the floating debt, and to the negotiation of a foreign loan is likewise said to have been left out entirely in the present bill. In these radical changes the committee consulted with Mr. McCulloch, and he is reported as concurring in the proposed changes. This practical rejection of the measures proposed by Mr. Morrill is looked upon with favor by the "bull" interest, as it will tend to maintain the tone of the stock market.

—Europe seems to be on the eve of a financial revulsion, and the Banks of England and France are raising their charges of interest to protect themselves in case of an emergency. The main cause of the present condition of the European money market is said to be found in the unlimited consignment on credit, of goods to America, from which no proportionate returns in bullion, cotton, wheat or other produce are forthcoming. The large amounts of American securities in the hands of German speculators were being increased by each steamer, and bills to the amount of seventy millions of florins had lately been drawn upon Frankfort on account of these bonds.

—The Glasgow Oil Company has declared a dividend of two per cent. The property of this Company is located on the Little Beaver flats and they have several wells producing handsomely.

—Mining shares were yesterday at the Boston Board firmer, but transactions were still thin. Copper Falls advanced 1-4, since last sale Franklin advanced 1. Pittsburgh sold at 53, and Quincy at 56.

The following are the closing quotations for the principal mining shares: Albany and Boston, 18@19; Bay State, 3@4; asked: Central, 30; offered; Concord, 23@24; Copper Falls, 28@29½; Franklin, 37½@37¾; Hancock, 14½@14¾; Huron, 41 asked; Isle Royal, 14@ 15; Minnesota, 17½@18; Pewabic, 35; offered; Phoenix, 15; Pittsburgh, 52½@53; Quincy, 56@56¼; Rockland, 2½@3; Star, 1½@2; Superior, 25@3.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL.
Friday, February 2, 1866.

Trade was not very active yesterday, the demand being confined to lots to supply the wants of the home market. There was a moderate inquiry for many of the leading articles, there being a wide difference between the views of dealers. The weather during the past twenty-four hours has moderated materially. The Ohio river is falling slowly, and it will be necessary to be careful not to overload. The packets to Parkersburg, Wheeling and Brownsville, make their trips with regularity and dispatch, and are doing a fair business. On the latter the trade is reported to be a fair extent. The steamers announced for to-day are the Viola, for Wheeling; Forest City, for Parkersburg; Leonora No. 2, for Nashville, and Glasgow, for Louisville. The Armandillo is announced for Cincinnati, and will have dispatch. The Silver Cloud No. 2 and Rubicon will be among the first boats to leave for the South. The meeting on Change continues to be well attended. All seem to be interested in business. This is certainly gratifying to those who have taken the matter in hand. Dispatches are daily received from the leading cities furnishing facts not otherwise to be obtained in this market. Another fact we found the sales that came under our notice:

DRIED BEEF—The market contains a fair supply of this article. Sales 1,000 lbs, from store, at 18c. Jobbers and Dealers confine their purchases to from 3 to 500 lb parcels, prices ranging from 18@20c.

CRANBERRIES—The market contains a good supply. Sales 20 bbls, at 11, cash and 30 days.

DRIED APPLES—Were in moderate demand, particularly the better qualities. Sales 25 bushels of prime quality, at 7c.

PEACHES—Sales 25 bbls halves, 26c.

HONEY—Was offering in small parcels and has fallen off. Sales 12 bbls, 40@45c.

APPLES—Are dull and steady, with a moderate inquiry. Sales 90 bbls white @ 2 75 @ 3 00.

APPLE JELLY—Sales of 5 bbls were made at 6½c, first handle. Clover sold at 6 00@7 25. Timothy nominal @ 5 00@5 50.

LARD—The receipts are on the increase. Sales 50 tces country at 16½@16¾c. Sales city leaf at 18@18½c. The supply in the market is not large. There is also an export demand.

BUTTER—Was dull. The supply exceeds the demand. Among the sales were 15 packages assorted at 26@33@36c.

POTATOES—The market contains a fair supply with a good demand. Sales 100 bbls Early Goodrich, at 3 50 @ bbl. Sales 300 bush do, at 1 15@1 18 @ bush.

APPLES—Are in fair supply and demand, with a good demand. Holders generally have put up the figures. Sales 80 bu in lots at @2 50.

CHEESE—The market remains steady with a fair demand. The supply on hand is ample for all ordinary purposes. Sales 100 lbs Ohio, at 20c. Cherry Hamburg—Sales 40 boxes in lots at 21@22c.

FEATHERS—Are in good supply and trade demand for this article to supply the wants of th. home market. Sales 100 lbs, at 75c. Sales 100 lbs prime Geese, at 70c. Sales prime Ho at 21@22c; good Fair, 20@21c; Roasting, 18@19c; Mixed, 17@18c; Common, 16@17c. Calculated at 19@19½c. "A" Coffee, 17½@17¾c. "B" Coffee, 16@16½c. Yellow, 15@15½c. Porto Rico, 14½@15c. Ohio, 13@14½c. Laguayra, 15@15½c. Market active for demand at 11½@11¾c. Sales 1,000 lbs, at 11½c. Molasses—Is in good demand at unchanged prices. This practical rejection of the measures proposed by Mr. Morrill is looked upon with favor by the "bull" interest, as it will tend to maintain the tone of the stock market.

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
Saturday, February 3, 1866.

The market remains firm, with a fair demand for all descriptions. Window Glass continues in good demand and moderate supply. Soda Ash is almost entirely out of the market, and the importations very light. The present quotations are based on the receipts of vessels for Philadelphia and New York with ash, and quite a number of the manufactures will have to go out, for want of the article. The extravagant prices paid to glass makers when the season was in a festival, will prevent manufacturers putting away stock; so there is every prospect of a very short supply during the entire spring and summer.

We continue our quotations of last week, with the remark that prices are very firm:

WINDOW GLASS—STRENGTH—SECOND QUALITY.

Price per box of 50 feet.

6 by 10	3 75
8 by 10 and 10 by 12	5 75
10 by 12 and 12 by 15	7 50
10 by 15 and 10 by 16	8 00

SINGLE STRENGTH—BEST.

6 by 8	$5 40
7 by 9	5 40
8 by 10	5 40
9 by 12 to 10 by 12	6 10
10 by 14 to 10 by 15	6 10
10 by 16 to 10 by 18	6 40
11 by 14 to 11 by 15	6 40
10 by 15 to 10 by 16	6 85
11 by 15 to 11 by 16	6 85
11 by 14 to 10 by 15	6 85
11 by 16 to 11 by 17	6 85
10 by 17 to 10 by 17	6 85
11 by 17 to 11 by 18	7 25
11 by 15 to 11 by 17	7 25
10 by 18 to 10 by 18	7 25

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY, February 2, 1866.

We notice a great scarcity in Soda Ash, both in this market and in New York, in consequence of the loss of considerable quantities that were on the way to this country from England, and prices have advanced materially. It is now held at 10½@11½c.

Sulphuric Acid, Oil Aniseed, Linseed Oil, Bi Chromate Potash, and Lobelia Seed are higher; Chinese and Prieste Vermillion are some what lower than our quotations of last week. We notice no other changes.

Many of our friends in the drug and oil trade have been in the habit of returning empty packages which have held Carbon Oil, Whisky, etc., without erasing the United States Inspector's marks therefrom. We take this opportunity to advise them, that unless the Gauger's and Inspector's marks are removed or erased from all such barrels, both the seller and buyer of such packages are liable to heavy penalties, and the Government officials have been instructed to rigidly enforce the law in every case. Write of enforcement of this law have been served on some of our friends in the oil trade within the past week.

The annexed official decision from the office of Internal Revenue may interest some of our friends in the paint trade:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE INT. REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, January 5, 1866.

SIR—Your letter of JANUARY 30, in relation to Grinding White Lead, &c., has been received. You wish to be informed if the Tax of fifty cents per pound applies to their mixture a certain per cent. of imported White Lead, Linseed Oil &c., are liable to duty on the entire value of their mixture, or only on the proportion of the articles imported, and added: In answer, I have to say that the law provides, That White Lead, Oxide or Zinc, ans Sulphates of Barytes, Paints and Painters' Colors, or any one of them, shall make subject to any additional duty, in consequence of being mixed or ground with Linseed Oil, when the value of such materials so mixed or ground shall have been previously charged with the duty. This provision is held to apply to all mixing or Grinding White Lead, &c., with Linseed Oil when all the materials entering into the mixture have paid an excise tax. An addition of White Lead, &c., on which no excise tax has not been assessed and paid (though it be for the purpose, as "